PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,297.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
6-30 P.M. 1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	8005
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7536	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6065		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7536	BRITANNIA	6536
14th „	ARABIA	7907		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7536	MOOLTAN	9021
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10302		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7536	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6829
9th „	CALEDONIA	7536		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	8005
23rd „	ARABIA	7907		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for British transhipment to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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W. C. SYMES,
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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Cambe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	6,338	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Cambe	11th June „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July „

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

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AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	6,338	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.

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BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3169	21st „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	6091	12th Feb „
OLYMPIA	O. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8121	29th „
CHROASSIA	Alex Hall	6,716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Charles Abrey	8,106	26th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	8,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	O. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8,121	27th „
CHROASSIA	Alex Hall	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Charles Abrey	8,106	25th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	8,300	15th July „

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 6th Jan.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 2nd Jan.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 3rd Jan.	7 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 6th Jan., calling as per Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,076 tons, sailing on or about 4th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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30th December, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
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LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	4301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabocvich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Radossich	1st Feb 1908
IMPERATOR	4149	P. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5701	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabocvich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Radossich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5701	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabocvich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Radossich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
‡ ISTOOK	2891	M. Ticas	25th Jan 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.
* † AUSTRIA	7508	G. Gilpintar	26th Mar. 1908.
† NORWARRES	3799	R. Belasra	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	5935	P. Craglietto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume
‡ Takes no Passengers.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Return Tickets are issued for the voyages, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

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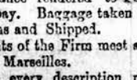
STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
VORWAERTS	5950	P. Redmarz	26th Jan. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Suezoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN *VIA* SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
MOYORI MARU	...	Hands	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEROSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Iris wa	15th Jan.	29th J n.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	28th Jan.	9th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Feb.	19th Feb.
YETUOFU MARU	...	K. Sato	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
KAGE-HIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th Mar.	22nd Mar
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	19th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hand	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEROSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Iriswa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	15th May	24th May.
YETUOFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	8th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
YEROSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Iriswa	27nd July	8th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler.	12th Aug	26th Aug.

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Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* SULTAN	2834	Ulrich	3rd Jan. 1907.
‡ PRAESIDENT	3310	Tepe	13th Jan. 1907.
* REISCHTAG	2085	Ihle	24thJan. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
‡ Will call at Seychelles.

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Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1907.

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RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritzer	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WILL a European Gentleman share a large AIRY ROOM with another European Gentleman in the third floor of "DANTRA" HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, near the Taj Mahal Hotel.—Apply to Box No. 201, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose,

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidantly recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

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J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS IN BANK STREET.

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THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Ripon Manufactoring Co., on Ripon Road, by order of Sha Tokersy Shamji, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Khetsydas Harmukhraj and Co.

1 Lot oily cotton.
1 Lot reeling dirty waste, reeling waste No. 6 and pieces waste.
1 Lot top roller and frame clearer.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the lots will have to be removed within two days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.
BOMBAY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

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THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

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Only Successful Remedy for DIABETES MELLITUS.

Also indicated in Functional Nervous Diseases, Chorea, Neurasthenia, Nervous Dyspepsia, etc., Incipient Tuberculosis and other mal-nutritions.

Trypsogen is the standard remedy for Diabetes, and is the logical treatment suggested by the latest accepted pathological findings. It is endorsed by the medical profession of the United States and Great Britain; clinical reports, of the most positive character prove it to be the most successful treatment of this grave affection.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	"	11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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Manager

Albert Buildings,
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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

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MILL and WORKSHOP MECHANICS, also MARINE ENGINEERS, prepared for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Boiler Act Examinations, By an experienced EUROPEAN ENGINEER. Tuition by correspondence to mofussil candidates. Apply—

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A GOING CONCERN in the LEATHER TRADE. Proprietor unable to attend to it. Any reasonable offer will be considered. Apply Box No. 1940, care of this Paper.

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A TEAKWOOD ALMIRAH and CHEST of DRAWERS, combined. 4 Drawers with Plate Glass half Doors, Rs. 95.

A TEAKWOOD HANGING ALMIRAH, partly fitted with shelves, with plate glass large size Door, Rs. 70.

TEAKWOOD DINNER WAGGON, three shelves with railing, Rs. 20.

GENT'S TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD DRESSING TABLE, with good Mirror, etc, Rs. 40.

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ADVANCES made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Immoveable Properties, Life Policy, etc.

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Financial Agents, General Merchants,
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AT

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SPECIAL FOR LADIES.—No idea could be given of the Stock of LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS to be cleared at almost Cost Price.

A small Stock of Ladies' fancy PARASOLS at very Low Prices.

A VISIT IS SOLICITED,
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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Addi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Sud, Blanking Cloth, Khaddar Cloth, Bed stickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Tweeny Cloth, Jamel Cloth, Dosuti, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS to all varieties, viz: Hamaltan Hose, Socks, Sarawars (Fancy & Marino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (coarse and fine), Crochet Cotton, Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, etc.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
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THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

THE

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IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, 155G Market Bombay, No.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Flax 2,612 tons Captain G. Brainston will sail to-day for Aroe Bay in ballast.

THE steamer Hydra, 830 tons Captain G. Kerseborn will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE Brig Northumbria Captain J. Webster sailed yesterday for Singapore in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Sirsa 1,674 tons Captain C. Emmett sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kybfels, 4,996 tons, Captain B. Von Thullen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kirklee, 2,275 tons, Captain T. B. Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Baron Dalmeny, 2,503 tons Captain J. S. Dodds arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, in ballast.

THE steamer Helias, 800 tons Captain A. Knudsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a general cargo of timber.

THE B & P. S. N. Co's steamer Islami 1,604 tons Captain a Nowby sailed yesterday for Jedah with a cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga 938 tons Captain R. J. Rockford sailed yesterday for Karachi &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bulimba 1,607 tons Captain T. Telling sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo Mr. W. J. Fraser, Mr. D. Cawasji and 95 deck passengers.

THE P and O Company's steamer Malta 3,900 tons Captain R. A. Peters arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian Mails and general cargo and the following passengers,—Mr. Eohhoporia, Mr Mrs. and Miss Gibbon, Mr. G. N. G. Wallace, Mr, and Mrs. S. B. Dalal, Mr. Noor Mahomed Mr. F. Larraclough, Sister Garstcheg, Mr. B J. Rustamji, Mr. G. B. Osbrooke, Mr. de Cartoret, Mr. W. C. and Mrs. Harris, Miss Office, Mr. G. Barton, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. W. H. Holmes and 20 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ..... Capt James..... R Navy
In the stream.
H M S Hyacinth..... Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
H M S Highflyer..... C S H Hickrey ..... R Navy
Plasey ..... Mertley ..... Transport
H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Lilehfield ..... R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—DEC. 30.

Beme	1899 Guy	Shaw Wallace Co
Caledonia	1399 Tocqiet	P & O Co
Dumra		M M & Co
Euphorbia	Steerdes	J M & Co
Haveri	911 Le Meise	B & P S N Co
Helios	826 Knudsen	P P O & Co
Ipswich	815 Felling	
Investigator		Mahomed & Co
Kaffua	3148 Walker	Bombay Co
Kirklee	2275 Watson	W & A Graham & Co
Kybfels	4996 Von Thullen	Glade & Co
Landara	2157 Austin	M M & Co
Maharani	1666 McCabe	T Morrison & Co
Nawab	2 41 Elliott	T Morrison & Co
Nairn	2334 Lowson	
President	2087 Tepe	A Strands
Peninsular	2919 Palmer	P & O Co
Peninsular	2919 China	P & O Co
Shah Jahan	3566 Davison	E Tejbhoy
Sh-h Nasir	2 55 Grant	Shah N N Co
Scarthee	2536 Clergy	W & A G & Co
Ula	2428 Walkops	M Walkops
Wiston Hall	3729 Maria	K N & Co
Zoroaster	2375 Swan	K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—DEC. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Mackintosh	2743	Lennox	A'werp	10-1-08	N F Muir & Co
C&B Baron	3503	Dodds	N F		R A Willis
D&E Chapra	3945	England	Antwerp	5-1-08	M M & Co
F Sutara	34 9	Tyrrel	N F		M M & Co
H Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull via K'chi	1-2-08	F M & Co
M Maragon	3379	Hoe'gson	Repairing		M M & Co
N Sultan	1751	Ulrich	Z bar	3-1-08	A Strandes
O Shah Ameer	1922	Pilling	Jeddah	2-1-08	H A Hassum
P Ellenfels	3799	Kinkens	K'chi	4-1- 8	G'ade & Co
Q Kozaffari	1397	Milsony	Jeddah	2-1-08	B & P S N Co
H W P D					
Bahaduri	839	Kakeera	K'chi	31-12	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	583	Waljli	B'nagar	31-12	Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	K'chi	28-12	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Mowein	Mangalore	30-12	Bo S N Co
Saharnati	524	Mohammad	N F		Bo S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2 Castalia	4081	Blight	L'pool	7-1-08	W & A G & Co
3 City of Glasgow	4111	Greenhorn	K'chi	1-1-08	K N & Co
4 Ischia	2784	Dini	Genoa	24-12	F R'tino S N Co
5 Uganda	3498	Farquharson	Stream	18-12	M M & Co
7 Koeber	3 68	Forestl	Tr este	1-1-08	A L S N Co
8 Moyori Maru	2736	Hands	Colombo	3-1-08	N Y Kaisha
9 Malta	3900	Peters	N F		P & O S N Co
10&11 Banca	3793	Le Mare	Kobe	4-1-08	P & O Co
12 Persia	4198	Haughton	London	4 1-08	P & O Co
15 Islanda	5369	Cunningham	K'chi	1-1-08	M M & Co
M W D D					
Majidi	1830	Contes	Mauritius	3-1-08	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Baron Dalmeny s	Dodds	Karachi, Dec 27
30	Helias s	Knudsen	Bangkok, Dec 13
	W M S Sphinx	Lilehfield	Karachi, Dec 27
	Kirklee s	Watson	Barry, Dec 29
	Malta s	Peters	Shanghai, Dec 10
	Kynfels s	Von Thullen	Karachi, Dec 28

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	
30	Begonia s	Mathews	Calcutta, &c	
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c	

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Hydra, Kerseborn, for Bangkok.
" Hlax, Bramston, for Aroe Bay.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Baron Dalmeny, for Baltimore.
" Moyori Maru, for China and Japan.
" Islanda, for Persian Gulf, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
26	Lord Kelvin	Calcutta
26	Alnoss	Calcutta
27	Blythwood	Pondicherry
28	Glen Shiow	Liverpool
28	Sobarafeh	Antwerp
26	Rud en	Calcutta
27	Bengwa	Straits

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—301 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 125 bales wool, D Nanjee and Co; 19 bales wool, D Gulabchand, 65 bales wool, Moti Jetha, 84 cwt Indigo, T Chimandas, 580 cwt horns and 180 cwt hoofs, E C Nanjee, 1,30 casks dried skins, Nimamuden and Co; 50 bales wool, H Hurbhum, 55 bales wool, T Ratansi and Co; 36 bales hemp, P Bhimji, 84 bales wool, G Jaithanund, 28 bales wool P Khoobchand, 50 bales wool, W and A. Graham and Co; 2,535 cwt myrabolloms. W Becher.

City of Glasgow s—3020 cwt myrabolloms, Bajee Cowasjy, 3,376 cwts myrabolloms, W Becher, 30 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Haddam and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1½ cwts ivory, H Rawjee, 10 cwts fish maws, R Dhanji and Co; 2 casks condiments, H Muljee & Pompajee and Sons; 2 cases ivory, 38 cwts mother of pearl shells, K N Meanee and Co; 18 bales silk cotton, K P Sethna, 16 cwts canes, V Hurides and Co; 300 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 32 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 100 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 4 bales hides, Ewart Latham and Co; 10 bales skins Khan and Kahn.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—65 bales hemp, P Bhimji,

FOR BALTIMORE.

Baron Dalmeny s—6,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willes

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—18 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 24 bales twist, The Elphinstone Mill, 15 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 10 bales twist M Cohen and Fils.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—100 bales hemp Hirji Govindjee; 6,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 200 cwts hemp, E Tajbhoy and Do; 2,050 cwt cottonseed, A Khimji

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Mackintosh s—550 bales cotton E Spinner and Co 18,999, cwt jungellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 1,645 cwt myrabollams W Becher.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—5 bales twist, Schroder Smid and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—3 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 30 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 190 bales hemp D M Doongajee and Co; 20 bales twist F F Campbell and Co; 2 potsroes oil, Baner Kranse, 2000 cwt bonemeal croft Mody and Co; 365 bales cotton Glade and Co; 50 bales hemp E Tajbhoy and Co; 1200 cwt bonemeal E C Nanji, 2 bales twist, Sasson J David and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—102 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1000 tons, manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co; 2001 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 84 cwt woollen cuttings Max Klein.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 41 cwt animal guts Latham and Co; 30 bales twist H Subzer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koeber s—150 bales hemp Ebjee Cowmersey.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 45 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peninsular s—700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peninsular s—800 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 99 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 480 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Moyari Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 5,600 cwts bonemeal, M Jamal: 2,100 bales cotton, D B Petit and Co; 160 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, New Mofussil Co; 500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

Banca s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Moyari Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, The Metani B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Moyari Maru s—400 bales cotton, Metani B Kaisha.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" December 30.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C H A Hill, CIE, ICS, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 11th November.

The services of Mr G Rainy, ICS, are replaced at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 5th November.

The services of Mr A R Tucker are replaced at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 1st December.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

The services of Lieutenant R S M Harrison, IA, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 22nd Nov.

FOREIGN DDPARTMENT.

Mr J H Bill, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 2nd January or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

In consequence of the misconduct of Sobhat Khan Golo, Zamindar in Kalat, Baluchistan, the said Sobhat Khan is deprived of the title of Khan Bahadur conferred upon him as a personal distinction dated the 1st Jan 1895.

Captain G T Vander Gucht, 3rd Skinnners's Horse, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India, Imperial service Cavalry, with effect from the 29th October.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr C R Porter was relieved of his duties as an officiating Assistant Collector, Class V, in the Imperial Customs Service on the 6th December.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE.)

The following officiating appointments and reversions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

From the 27th October the date following that of Captain D A E Will's return from leave out of India—

Captain DAE Will, Military Accountant, 4th class, on return from leave out of India, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain E B Peacock, Military Accountant, 4th class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain G W Ross, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, to revert to officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Captain C J G Bird, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

444—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 4th proximo.

Friday the 3rd prox—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head quarters at 7 p.m.

Saturday the 4th prox—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz for Outpost.

Dress—Uniform, Drill Order.

Special carriages will be attached to the Train leaving Colaba at 3-10 p. m.

Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road and Dadar.

Members travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares, which will be refunded.

Refreshments will be provided.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Cumbhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	7
E Masagon, Tarwaly, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	1	1	96
Total plague deaths to date	141,888		
Same date last year	3	1	82

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
3	3

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

DECEMBER, 29th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	33	93	2
B	115	138	19
C	94	156	6
D	77	40	0
E	217	141	1
F & G	66	7	0
Total to date	602	535	30
Total rats killed			1,137

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December 28.*] [BOMBAY, *December 29.*

COTTON.

Total visible supply ... ... 4,360,000 bales
" East Indian ... 1,78,000 "
Quantity in sight ... ... 6,480,000 "
(Repetition owing to mutilation).

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
198 Boxes Silver	9,04,370	London	Peninsular	Yokohama Bank Comptoir National
211 Bars Silver	4,05,482	London	Peninsular	C Khushal
1 Box Sovs	14,047	Aden	Persia	C Khushal
Gold Coins	6,385			
1 Case Rupees	5,559	London	Persia	Thomas Cook & Son
1 Box Sovs	1,320	Alexandria	Persia	A G H A A A Rona
Gold Coins	1,862			
1 Parcel Gold Coins	5,600	Trieste	Koerber	A G H A A A Rona
4 Bundles Rs.	6,800	C Mandvie	C Craft	G Khetsey
1 Bundle Sovs	120	Dwarka	Lhasa	Mook Mackenzie and Co
Rupees	10			
2 Bundles Rs.	1,800	C Mandvie		
1 Bundle Rs.	2,000	Koweit	Bulimba	A R Dewsary
4 Bundles Sovs	45	Debai	Bullma	Sundry Importers
Rupees	8,155			
3 Packages Sovs	71,730	Jeddah	Naseri	Do
Gold Coins	2,924			
33 Packages Sovs	2,32,008	Jeddah	Islami	Do
Gold Coins	35,225			
Rupees	11,852			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, [30TH DECEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is down seven lakhs.

Exchange:—

The market is quiet and quotations are steady at T. T. 1s. 3 29/32d., Demand 1s. 3 15/16d. (with sellers for Saturday) and Credits (three months) 1s. 4 1/4d. Far Eastern rates have not varied.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 4 months' sight—France	170
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	124
Yokohama—20 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai—20 days' sight ...	179 1/4

Government Paper:—

The opening rate to-day was Cash Rs. 96-8 and Settlement (6th proximo) Rs. 96-7, with buyers. An advance of a sixteenth was made during the day in both positions, while the rate for February settlement is quoted at Rs. 96-8, at which price some small transactions are reported. Calcutta rates are quoted at Cash Rs. 96-8 and forward (one month) Rs. 96-7.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 96-9
1st Settlement (6th January) ...	" 96-8
2nd Settlement (February) ...	" 96-8

Bullion:—

The London market in Bar Silver is dull and quiet with prices unchanged for Ready 24 3-8 and Forward 24 5-8. The local market opened at cash 65-10 and settlement (January) 62-9 (both ex-duty), and the latter, after declining to 62-7, advanced to 62-10 with the tone of the market steady. Bar Gold remains as under at previous quotations. We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
French Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	65	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The market is easier owing to the absence of buyers, and rather more pressure to sell. There is little or no enquiry from exporters, and the bazaar is more or less looking on. Business is consequently slack and general dullness prevails.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	272/3	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	265/6	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	233	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgson	224	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	213/19	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	218/19	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	201	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	203/4	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	194/5	"
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	196	March 08.
F. G. H. G Bengals ...	186/7	Jan. 08.
Good Westerns ...	239	Apl-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	251/2	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone...			Steady.
Estimated Sales			6,000 bales.
Total Imports			26,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A	A.-M
5·71	5·72	5·73	5·74	5·75
+03	+03	+03	+03	+03
M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A	A.-S.	
5·76	5·75	5·72	5·64	
+03	+03	+03	+03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is easier with little doing, and we quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7 13 0	B. T.
April-May	" 8 8 0	R. T.

RAPESEED—

The market is quiet with little enquiry. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore Ready...	Rs. 9 2 0	B. T.
Brown Delhi April-May ...	" 9 6 6	R. T.

Gingellyseed:—

The market is easier and prices are giving way. We quote:—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs. 61 0 0	
" 75 p.c.	" 60 0 0	
Black Katni	" 55 0 0	
White Havre... ...	" 61 8 0	
Yellow Hingaughat	" 64 0 0	

Poppyseed:—

Ready	Rs. 11 15 0	
Apl.-May	" 11 3 0	
Tone—Quiet.		

Castorseed:—

Ready	Rs. 33 8 0	
April-May	Rs. 34 0 0	
Tone—Quiet.		

Cottonseed:—

	Rs. 23 4 0	
Tone—Easier.		

Mowraseed:—

	Rs. 5 4 0	
Tone—Quiet.		

GROUNDNUTS:—

	Rs. 47 0 0	Jan.-Feb.
Tone—Quiet.		

Wheat:—

The market is easier and we quote:—

White Delhi Ap.-May. ...	Rs. 8 4 0	R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—	
Bombay	1,385
India	61
Mills:—	
Century	1,625
David	393 3/4
Manekji Petit	3,140
Miscellaneous:—	
Shivajipur Mining Syndicate ...	40
Railways:—	
Tapti Valley	421 1/3

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	15,480	bales
Wheat	5,438	cwts
Linseed	227	"
Rapeseed	338	"
Gingellyseed	10,561	"
Poppyseed	18	"
Groundnuts	603	"
Castorseed	1,376	"
Rice	17,528	"
Myrabolams	9,258	"
Cottonseed	18 213	"
Mowraseed	52	"
Gram	2,201	"
Joowar	113	"
Maize	295	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 31st Dec. 1907, as compared with the statement of 29th Dec. 1907:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 31. Rs.	Dec. 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	96,00,000	98,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,61,811	58,60,195
Public Deposits at Branches	56,10,361	66,34,738
Other Deposits	7,94,08,530	7,94,30,813
Post Bills	14,756	14,794
Sundries	27,04,069	27,34,200
	11,13,99,047	11,30,34,690
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,32,94,916	1,31,27,197
Other authorised Securities	34,04,538	32,40,938
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,32,99,506	1,48,50,938
Loans do. do.	1,92,74,609	2,12,64,438
Bills discounted and purchased	2,85,31,101	2,80,77,448
Dead Stock	3,29,738	3,30,745
Stamps	5,484	5,099
Bullion	4,51,788	4,55,119
Balances with other Banks	12,91,368	18,07,790
Sundries	3,49,617	3,71,898
Cash	3,25,47,493	3,18,33,920
	11,13,99,047	11,30,34,690

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The net profit of the Bank of India Ltd. for the year ended 31st December 1907, including Rs. 20,177-12-1, brought forward, amounts to Rs. 3,48,185-5-6. An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which absorbed Rs. 1,25,000, was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1907, and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was written off Preliminary Expenses. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which will amount to Rs. 1,25,000, place the sum of Rs. 50,000 to Reserve Fund, wipe off the balance of Preliminary Expenses, Rs. 20,765-13-8, and carry forward Rs. 17,419-7-10 to the next account.

THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Hornby, Hamelryk & Co. writing from Liverpool on December 19, say:—

On Monday we had the Census Bureau report of cotton ginned to 1st instant: 8,338,000 bales, against 10,027,868 last year, but these reports do not carry much weight, in consequence of the incompleteness of the returns.

The prominent event of the week was the Bureau estimate, 11,678,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross, which does not include linters.

In view of the fact that, for several years past, the Bureau has invariably under-estimated the final yield, one might reasonably expect the same to be the case this year. Still, in view of the severe criticisms passed on the Bureau's method of estimating, and the desire of the Government to restore confidence, it is quite as reasonable to presume that this year the statistical department has taken unusual care not to under-estimate, and that the present figure may be over the actual yield.

At any rate, this was the view taken in our market this morning, and it led to an advance of about 15d.

One of our leading crop estimators has just stated his conviction that in Texas and Louisiana the crop is a failure, that he never before saw such a poor result since he has been going to the South at this time of the year.

The same authority informs us that he knows of 14 oil mills which can only get a third of the cotton seed they took last year for crushing.

We ourselves have no desire to pose as crop estimators, but in trying to forecast the probable course of the market, one must naturally form as near an idea as possible of what the crop is likely to be.

In our letter of 3rd instant, we adopted the figure of 12,000,000, with a possibility of 12,300,000, at which we considered a price of 6d. reasonable, but in view of the foregoing, we are inclined to think the crop may be less than 12,000,000, so that 6d. would seem all the more reasonable.

With this, therefore, and the settlement of the strike question in Lancashire, not to speak of the clearing of the financial atmosphere on this side, the situation is freed from elements hitherto of great uncertainty.

Let us now consider the article on its own merits.

The question is still—What will the consumption require?

Continental spinners have been out of the market of late; whether they have been waiting for the Bureau, we do not know.

Lancashire is buying freely, both on the spot, and for delivery. Will this continue? The prosperous state of Lancashire spinning is strikingly shewn in a table which has just been compiled of 65 companies, according to which the profit on share capital for the past 12 months works out at 33,86, per cent the heaviest ever made.

Then American spinners will they come into the market again? Advices state that American mills are gradually resuming work. The position over there is improving every day. The declaration of President Roosevelt, and of Mr. Taft show that the position is fundamentally sound, for the impoverishment has principally affected a few millionaires, whose wealth was partially fictitious. The only thing necessary now, is the renewed circulation of money at present being hoarded by the public.

We notice certain short interest among importers, who have made contracts, and who find difficulty in carrying them out, as they cannot secure their qualities.

In this connection, some apprehension was felt with regard to the supply of Texas staple cotton. The latest arrivals, however, are somewhat better.

And now, what of the policy of farmers?

If they were able to market the last crop of 13 1-2 millions at high prices without breaking them, how much more can they not do so now, with a smaller crop and more money in their pockets?

For the present, therefore, the future lies between the farmer and the spinner.

If the consumption is as large as last season's, we think prices ought to go higher, but this will be principally decided by America, not Europe.

We just hear that Sully has cabled to a leading house here that he expects later on similar prices to those of 1903-4, which were over 8d. This is a very extreme view, however, to which we attach little importance.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This staple has shewn less elasticity than American, although it has moved more or less in sympathy with the large market.

Reports from the Interior of Egypt shew that the superior qualities are not easily bought, although the medium grades are abundant.

Spinners of this staple in Lancashire are in an even more excellent position than their confreres using American. The profitable results of recent stocktaking, although not made public, are stated to be unprecedent.

Continental spinners of Egyptian are also well engaged.

Should American cotton further advance, Egyptian will naturally have to follow, but not necessarily to the same extent, for Egyptian is too dear—much too dear, in comparison with American. The extraordinary difference in price for the last twelve months between the two growths has been brought about by abnormal circumstances the very large profits made by Egyptian spinners, and the partial failure of the Sea Island and Mississippi Delta extra staple cotton.

Sooner or later the disparity must diminish, although it has been weary waiting; if it does not diminish this season, it will certainly do so next.

Déc.	—5 . 83d.
M/A	—5 . 92d.
M/J	—5 . 93d.
J/A	—5 . 91d.

OPTIONS:—M/A, single 0·30d, double 0.60d. nominal.
A/M, " 0.34d, " 0.68d. "
M/J, " 0 37d, " 0.74d. "
J/A, " 0.44d, " 0.88d. "

EGYPTIAN:—
Jan., Liverpool:—9.63/64d.
Mar., 9.61/64d.
Jan., Alexandria:—T. 19 18/32.
Mar., " T. 20.16/32d.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 30.

Freights.—We have no change to report; no news of rain from up-country, although some places report cloudy skies.

Engagements.—The Wilson line to Hull, 500 tons January, is quoted at 9s., the Hansa line to Hamburg 200 tons late January, at 11s. 6d., 2,000 tons February, at 11 s. 6 d.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

OGILVIE—December 19, at Peshawar, the wife of Captain D. Ogilvie Royal Engineers, of a son.

WILLIAMS—December, 22, at West Ridge, Rawalpindi, the wife of the Rev. J. R. H. Williams, Chaplain, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KAUNTZE—SHUBRICK—December 21, at St. John's Church, Teignmouth, by the Rev. J. A. Sharrock, assisted by the Rev. S. Jenkin-Evans, Chaplain, Bertram Charles Kauntze, Captain, Indian Army, second surviving son of Colonel E. Kauntze, to Dulcie Nora, youngest daughter of Richard Shubrick.

LYONS—WALPOLE—December 27, at St. Andrew's Church, Madras (The Kirk), by special license, W. H. St. J. Lyons, son of W. H. H. Lyons, County Down, Ireland, and Doris Margaret Walpole, second daughter of Dr. G. H. Walpole, of Germanston.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—EMBROIDERED and UNEMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED: SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 7-32m., 9-10a. Low water, 1-53m., 2-19a.

New Year Eve: Bank holiday.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, January 1.—

FEAR THE LEAST CHILL.

Colds and Chills cannot be disregarded with impunity.

When you wear Pure Wool Colting the danger of catching either is considerably minimised.

But the Wool must be pure. Any admixture of cotton will destroy the efficacy, and lay the wearer open to various dangers.

DHARIWAL

PURE

WOOL

MATERIALS

are guaranteed to contain nothing but the purest wool obtainable.

This ensures safety, comfort and economy. Send for samples to—

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.

AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.

THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S. :—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G. :—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."

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PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL LOCAL EVENTS ALWAYS ON VIEW.

N.B.—We shall be glad to send our representative any out-station.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

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OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS,

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32, HORNBY ROAD.

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

9, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00 000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 1,50,00.000

HEAD OFFICE:

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,

Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,00C

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)

SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewai Motilal, Bombay.)

NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

:o:

JULIUS GOVE!

JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market :—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS GOVE!

SCOTT'S STABLES,

GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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The Most Successful Pianos in the World

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1907.

BIG GAME SHOOTING.

It was a merciful dispensation which allowed Mr. Reginald Gilbert, F. Z. S., our not so long departed fellow citizen, to take the staid members of the Society of Arts out of the murky atmosphere of London into the clear, if somewhat fierce, light of the Indian jungle, as he did most successfully on the 12th of December—a record day of dogged rain, by the way—when he read a paper on "Big Game in India" in the crowded rooms of the Society. Mr. Gilbert knows all about wild fauna, for he has visited them in their lairs with not exactly friendly intent, it is true, and waited patiently for their appearance within reach of his rifle and he was well able to interest his audience and take them with him into the pathless wild where the tiger still reigns supreme and only, alas, the remnants of the Indian lion timidly linger. If the Englishman is never so really happy as when engaged in killing something, he must find no small measure of entertainment in listening to the stirring incidents inevitable in a sporting pursuit of big game. This pleasure the lecturer afforded in dealing with the wild animals of the Bombay Presidency, Central India and the Central Provinces—the limits within which his forest acquaintances and victims have been found. He paid a well-deserved tribute to the jungle-men, who, as *shikaris* and companions, taught him all he knew of the ways of the "wild." One stalwart hunter, whose photograph, as he stood over a magnificent specimen of stripes laid low, illustrated the lecture, Mr. Gilbert designated as "the bravest man in India." On such men the English sportsman learns to rely, as, side by side, they face the dangers inseparable from the exciting pursuit of the monarchs of the forest. The lecturer deplored the gradual passing away of the lion, which, as we know, is now only a survival in one spot in India. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has made a spirited effort to re-lionize the country by bringing twenty lion cubs from Africa. He has let them loose in a jungle preserve in his State, but it is too soon yet to prophesy as to the result. Of tigers, there are still fair numbers stalking round India. But their ranks are being thinned out, in spite of the fact that they can thrive in all parts of the Peninsula. Mr. Gilbert scattered to the winds the fond and foolish belief, cherished by home-keeping people, that tigers roam the jungles in broad day-light. The tiger "is not so obtrusive as that" by any means. He requires nearly as careful seeking as a needle in a bundle of hay. Steady stalking and patient waiting on his majesty are indispensable preliminaries to an audience. Once indeed—and here every sportsman present must have felt a pang of envy—when Mr. Gilbert's attention was aroused by the alarmed note of a small deer in the Mahableshwar jungles, and he went off with two men to find the reason, he came upon so many tigers at once that the covert seemed alive with them. His mule-man thought there were twelve, his less imaginative coolie, ten, while he himself put them at seven or eight. Five was found to be the sum total, and of these only one fell to his gun, so large and dense was that jungle. On another occasion Mr. Gilbert and the tiger he hoped to shoot unwittingly took their midday *siesta* within fifty yards of one another, almost a case of the lamb and the tiger lying down together. This time the intended victim escaped. But these eminently social encounters are not frequent in Indian "shoots." Such joys are few and far between.

A man-eating tiger, like the human poet, is born, not made, was one of the conclusions forced on Mr. Gilbert in his experiences among these interesting beasts. He believes that the man-eating fancy is either innate in certain animals, or is taught them very early in cub-hood by their mother. The theory that has so long held that a man-eater is a ragged, shabby, mangy specimen, and that he attacks man simply because he is too feeble to deal successfully with stronger victims, does not find favour either with this sportsman or with some other living *shikaris*. Many man-eaters have been killed whose coats were quite elegant and who were in no way inferior in physique to those who do not make human beings their exclusive prey. Photographs of magnificent specimens caught and killed red-handed proved this. Many tales of man-eaters enlivened the lecture. One tigress there was whose favourite dish was provided from among the Bengal-Nagpur Railway employes. Her demands were so frequent and so regularly met that the men were afraid to go singly out on duty, and even when in gangs the greedy lady managed to whip off any one on whom she had set her gastronomic eye. But her fate at last came in the shape of a well-aimed bullet. Mr. Guest in the Central Provinces accounted for another engaging tigress who had a long and rather brilliant career of crime, so bad that Government generously offered a reward of Rs. 500 for her extermination. She killed in four years, 1900-1904, an annual average of forty-two persons. At that period her district went over to Bengal on Partition Day, and her record is lost for 1905, but probably not beaten. She cleared her special nine-miles square jungle pretty effectually. She even snapped up her victims boldly in broad daylight, a most unusual proceeding in the common jungle tiger. At last Mr. Guest's bullet, through a lucky chance, found her in 1906, and the tangible unrest her depredations caused was ended. He with difficulty escaped immortality, for the grateful peasantry of the district wanted to worship him and put divine marks on his person for having delivered them from that all-devouring tigress. Her reasoning powers must have been considerable, for when she heard the sound of an axe in the forest she knew well there was a villager wielding it, promptly put in an appearance and ran off with him. No wonder the people gave up even the search for firewood in her sinister hunting-grounds. The anti-vivisectionist could not object to the killing of these blood-thirsty beasts, for their tale of victims, though certainly less than in years gone by, is still heavy. Far more human beings are killed in India by tigers and panthers than *vice versa*. Every other animal, every bird, dreads the tiger and all have a special note of warning which they freely utter to tell their wild world of his approach. The monkey, as can easily be imagined, is the most vociferous and, excitable when stripes appears in the neighbourhood, and is thus of considerable use to the *shikari*. Many other interesting facts had to be passed over with but few words, so that the other Big Game of our Great Peninsula came in for short notice. Three strong bears, a picture of which illustrated the lecture, gave Mr. Gilbert little trouble. He hit the biggest who turned on his two companions, imagining they had struck the blow and while the fight was raging the sportsman had time to fire freely until there was "perfect peace." Moral: Never suspect the wrong person. The photographs of the animals shot by the lecturer or his friends showed the enormous difference there is between the forest friend and the tiger of the Zoological Garden, or the models that figure on the canvas of the artist. The muscular development, for want of exercise, decreases and the contour and colour modify, until the caged beast is but a shadow of his former vigorous self. A photograph showed four fine tigers lying all in a row. These had been so fond and foolish as to come to a jungle where a particularly fascinating tigress had her home, and while living on hope and awaiting her selection were put an end to by Mr. Inverarity. This incident was unique, for it is not every tigress who has so many admirers, so ardent and headless that they fall to even this sportsman's experienced and unerring aim at one fell swoop. Whether he bagged the attractive tigress as well did not transpire.

Mr. Gilbert would have some further measure of protection extended to all Big Game in India, other than the fees, in some cases high, in others low, which are now in most places payable by the sportsman before he can shoot over a district. It is a very difficult question,—Forest Officers, Collectors, Heads of Departments, local *shikaris* and the tourist sportsman have all to be considered. The latter is generally a rich man who, nevertheless, expects sport for nothing. The official of every grade would like to have it on the same terms, while the native *shikari* too often shoots away as much as he can for the profit to be derived from it. Mr. Gilbert suggests that the yearly shooting licence should lapse during the three hot-weather months. When the crops are being gathered there is no fear of depredation from wild beasts and consequently no hardship on the ryot if obliged to put up his gun. If something is not done, and that quickly, the Big Game of India will decrease rapidly. As it is the bison and the wild buffalo are fast disappearing. Even the tiger will not be able to hold his own. That, of course, is not an unmixed evil and no one will blame the sportsman who shoots him at sight. A close time for tigers might be a mistake. But there is something in the suggestion of a nine months' sporting year. An increase in fees would press hardly on the Indian and would not prevent rich men from shooting all they could get. In the discussion that followed the reading of the paper, Sir William Lee Warner, who presided in the absence of Lord Harris, referred to the objections that had been made to the frivolous nature of the subject of the lecture as compared to the serious topics that generally engage the attention of the members of the Society of Arts. He thought, however, differently and believed that Big Game shooting wakes an interest and a sympathy in the breast of every one. He could say from experience that many an official understood more of the Indians he was helping to govern, when he had been with them alone in the jungle, congenially occupied in tracking the wild beasts to their lairs and shooting side by side. The Englishman and the Indian then shared the same risks and understood one another better—far better at the end of such a companionship. It is such men who imbibe a real sympathy with the poor jungle-folk, and who can realise their needs when famine or sickness invades their homes. This is abundantly true, and let us hope that the day is still far distant when Big Game will disappear from the Indian forests, and the tom-tom of the beater and the rifle of the *shikari* are heard there no more.

BISHOP HEBER AND THE FOUNDER OF SWAMI NARAYAN SECT.

THE Swami Narayens to whom we alluded last week are remarkable as an instance of a Hindu sect founded recently in Gujarat about a hundred years ago, a little after a part of that fertile province came into our possession by the Treaty of Bassein signed, by the way, just a hundred and five years ago to a day to-day on 31st December 1802. Hence this sect is coeval with British Rule in Gujarat and may be said to represent something of our beneficent influence on Hindu religion, for, in the words of Monier Williams, it affords a good instance of the best aspect of the modern worship of Vishnu and because of the efforts of its founder to deliver the system of Vallabha from the corrupting influences of the profligate Maharajas or religious heads, Karsandas Mulji exposed, in this city under the ægis of British rule and justice, some of these corrupting influences of these Vallabhacharya Maharajas. But the founder of this Swami Narayen sect had no such protection to fall back upon, when he began to expose those same abuses and to purify the Hindu faith from such abominable practices in the beginning of the last century, for our rule was then in its incipient stage. This founder was a very remarkable man and fortunately we possess authentic accounts of him from some English writers, the best of which is by the famous Bishop Heber who saw him and discussed religion with him while in his famous tour through India in 1824-25. From these accounts of this religious leader we can imagine something of the power which great religious leaders of the past centuries have always wielded over the peoples of this country, men like Ramanand and Ramanuja, Kabir and Nanak. Bishop Heber records that some good had been done among many of the wild people by Swami Narayen, the founder after whom the sect is called and who had also the name of Sahajanand. "His morality was said to be far better than any which could be learned from the Shaster. He preached a great degree of purity, forbidding his disciples so much as to look on any woman whom they passed. He condemned theft and bloodshed; and those villages and districts which had received him, from being among the worst, were now among the best and most orderly in the provinces. Nor was this all, in so much as he was said to have destroyed the yoke of caste,—to have preached one God, and in short, to have made so considerable approaches to truth that I could not but hope he might be an appointed instrument to prepare the way for the Gospel." It was remarkable that the Swami converted even Mahomedans to his simple faith, and at the present day among the followers of his sect are to be noted Mahomedans and persons of all castes among Hindus, Rajputs and Brahmans as well as Kunbis, Kolis, Malis and others.

The Bishop had an interview with the Swami who came with a large retinue to see him on 26th March 1825. The guards of Swami Narayen were his own disciples and enthusiastic admirers —men who had voluntarily repaired to hear his lessons, who now took a pride in doing him honour and who would cheerfully fight to the last drop of blood rather than suffer a fringe of his garment to be handled roughly. "The holy man, the Swami," says Heber, "was a middle-sized, thin, plain-looking person, about my own age, with a mild and diffident expression of countenance, but nothing about him indicative of any extraordinary talent." The Bishop gives a long account of the conversation on the Swami's religious opinions that took place which is very interesting as well as instructive but which we cannot give here. Heber had some hopes of converting him to the Christian religion! And for this purpose invited him to Kaira where he had a copy of the Bible in Nagree character which he wanted to present to the Swami, who discreetly declined pleading other engagements. On the whole the Bishop was satisfied that "his advances towards truth though not as great as I had been told, it was apparent that he had obtained a great power over a wild people which he used at present for a good purpose." This power his successors in the spiritual headship use for good till the present day. Sahajanand was succeeded by his two nephews he having no sons who were installed at Ahmedabad and Wadtal. Monier Williams in 1875 visited, at the latter place, a successor of these nephews and he found him as acute and learned as Bishop Heber had found the Swami in 1825. He also decribes this interview at length in his book on Hinduism. At present the Swami Narayens are a very wealthy sect, and they can be trusted to pass from under the cloud, which just now troubles them, of spiritual condemnation by one of the heads of Hindu orthodoxy.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Oceana," with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a. m. on Friday next.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Delta" left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 28th December.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Scindia," homeward bound, passed Suez on the 29th instant.

THE German East Africa Line s.s. "Reichstag" left Beira for Bombay on the 27th instant via Seychelles.

H. M. S. "SPHINX," Commander Shirley Litchfield, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi.

MR. ALLEN is reported to have a little fever of an evening, but continues otherwise to progress favourably.

THE Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. "Nera" left Aden for Bombay on Sunday and is expected here on Thursday, the 2nd January, at 8 p. m.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. "Ischia" from Bombay left Aden for Genoa on the 29th December. Also this Company's s.s. "Capri" from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 30th December.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "China," from Bombay, left Karachi for Trieste on the 28th instant. The same Company's s. s. "Bohemia," from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the 29th instant and is due here on the 6th January. The same Company's s. s. "Vorwaerts" left Trieste for Bombay on the 27th instant and is due here on or about the 14th January. The same Company's s. s. "Franz Ferdinand," from Japan, left Hongkong for Trieste on the 29th instant.

IT is reported that the majority of the New Zelander Rugby footballers will remain in England, engaging with the Northern Union. The reason for their defeats is stated to be that the men have not kept in good condition, the financial success of the tour having demoralised them.

MR. BRERETON, Government Director of Indian Railways at the India Office, has arrived in Calcutta. He will discuss with the Government of India and the Railway Board the questions which the Railway Committee, if it had visited India as originally intended, was to have taken up.

A Montreal correspondent, writing on the 8th instant, said that altogether 400 persons had committed suicide in New York in consequence of worries arising out of the recent financial panic. One of the latest victims was Mrs. Wm. Laimbeer, better known as Miss Clara Sutton Bloodgood, a popular actress, who had lost money through the Knickerbroker Trust sensation.

THE Paris *Matin* announces details of a grand motor car tour which it is organising. The route will be from New York to Paris by land, without taking steamer. The cars will leave Paris on the 2nd February next year, and on reaching Liverpool will be shipped to New York, where the start for the great journey will be made. The route to be followed will be by way of Chicago, Klondyke, Alaska, Behring Straits—which will be crossed on the ice during the Polar winter—and Siberia.

THE resolution of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to be submitted to the Eighth Annual Conference of the Labour Party at Hull on January 20 is causing exultation in some quarters, and surprise, if not consternation, in others, says "Engineering." The resolution seeks to commit the Labour Party, as now constituted, consisting of trade unions, which find most of the funds, the Independent Labour Party, and the Social Democratic Federation, to State Socialism, pure and simple—namely, to the principle that the State should take over all the means of production, distribution, and exchange." Of course, the Socialist are jubilant, because it would appear to be the capture of the largest, best organised, and wealthiest trade union in the land by the Socialists. On the other hand, the older Labour leaders regard the capture as a disintegrating element in trade-union organisation. It is, indeed, not a little strange that what used to be considered the most conservative of unions, next to the London Society of Compositors, should be the first to substitute Socialism for trade unionism. What the Hull Conference will do with the resolution remains to be seen, but there is a strong feeling against any Socialistic test as to membership of the Labour Party. Even some of the more trusted leaders on the Socialist side deprecate any such test. It is, indeed, strange that at a time when the Socialists themselves play shy with the bold State Socialism, as stated in the resolution, the mandate should come from the leading trade union in the country. It doubtless foreshadows the trend of opinion in the masses of the workers, but it is as yet almost inarticulate.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

DISAPPOINTED SPORTSMEN.

Turf Notes.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

It is a long time since sportsmen looked forward with greater interest to boxing and wrestling matches than they did to the Burns v. Moir and Zbysco v. Padoubny contests. Unfortunately neither encounter proved very satisfactory and, indeed, the wrestling match was a fiasco. There was a tremendous gathering at the London Pavilion to see the giants perform and a burst of cheers heralded their appearance. Padoubny's weight was announced as 19st. 11lb. and his rival's as 18st. 2lbs., and they looked it. In genuine matches for money the men are often a long time getting to holds, particularly in the Graeco-Roman style. This we saw on Monday, for the rivals slapped and pulled at each other for over half an hour without either going down on the mat. Padoubny soon lost his temper and butting and punching was indulged in, which called forth a warning from the referee. After about 35 minutes the Russian rushed in and seized Zbysco round the neck and at the same time tripping him. This was so contrary to the rules that the referee at once disqualified Padoubny and Zbysco may now turn his attention to Hackenschmidt. The Galcian created a capital impression, as he easily stood off Padoubny and was the fresher when the affair ended, which seems to justify his plan of trying to tire his rival for 45 minutes and then taking the offensive. The unsatisfactory ending to the match will do a lot to kill the game, but the public soon forgets and should Hackenschmidt and Zbysco come together, we shall no doubt again see a great house.

BOXING.

Tommy Burns was not left to enjoy his new laurels long before being challenged, as both Roche of Ireland and J. Palmer of Newcastle were after him. The Canadian was quick to respond, and a meeting early in the week resulted in articles being signed for a 20-round bout between Burns and Palmer; while Roche says he will be ready to talk business early in the new year. Burns and Palmer have agreed to box for £500 aside and the best purse offered, but the Canadian stipulates that this must be £1,500 or over. We now await the offers of promoters, and if a satisfactory one be forthcoming, we shall probably see the men in the ring during the first week of February. It will be remembered that Moir and Palmer met at the N. S. Club fourteen months ago when after a give and take bout, in which the fortunes appeared to favour each man in turn, Palmer was disqualified for hitting low. He is certainly a better general than Moir and also much quicker, so that he may prove a harder proposition to Burns than Moir did. Home sportsmen will of course hope the contest will take place and that Palmer will make the visitor gallop. It must be confessed, however, that the Newcastle man's performances, during his tour in Americas, were not such as to inspire confidence in his ability to trouble Burns much.

ATHLETICS.

The "Boston Herald" recently published rather a sensational par regarding a couple of training spins, which Shrubb of England and Longboat of Canada were engaged in. As most of my readers are aware, Longboat is running as an amateur and would not hear of forfeiting his status for the purpose of meeting Shrubb. The latter has been very keen on trying conclusions with the Indian and he put in an appearance at the Hamilton (Canada) track, where Longboat was training, one day and said he should like a jog round with him. The men are stated to have had two runs of one and three miles in which Shrubb made Longboat appear a plater. This, one can easily understand, as the Indian is looked on as being at his best from fifteen miles and upwards while Shrubb's best distance is from two to ten miles.

Writing about Longboat, some of the Canadian and United States critics are saying hard things about him because of the offer made to him by a Canadian sportsman. This was that he would present Longboat with £400 if he were still an amateur in good standing five years hence and the Indian replied to the effect that he hoped to collect the money. There is nothing in this that reflects on Longboat's amateur status. If in five years time he receives the money, the Canadian A. A. U. might have some grounds to take action, but even this is open to doubt. Of course the offer is made by an enthusiastic sportman, who desires to see Longboat win laurels for Canada at the Olympic Games and does not want the Indian to join the professional ranks.

A GOOD MAN.

America has just produced a new long distance runner, who bids fair to upset the calculating of some of the well-known cracks. He is F. Bellairs and was first man home in the cross-country championship, in which J. J. Daly of ireland was third, and he has since beaten some good men in a five-mile race at one of the New York Armories. Bellairs, by the way, is a carpenter's apprentice and the American correspondent of a London sporting paper wonder show he can afford to belong to the New York A. C. to which the entrance fee is £20 a year with an annual subscription of £20. It is remarks of this sort, which cause bad feeling and create misunderstanding. The New York A. C., like most big athletic organizations across the Atlantic, has two kinds of members viz., full house membership and an athletic membership, the latter only allowing of track privileges and not of the town club house. The subscription for the track or athletic membership is £2 per annum and many of the athletes belong to this section.

DAWSON'S BILLIARDS.

C. Dawson of Huddersfield has been showing remarkable form of late and he now enjoys the distinction of having made the biggest break on record under present rules—spot and push stroke barred—and without taking note of the big "anchor" breaks. This, however, will not constitute a B. A. record, as the Remington-Wilson amendments were in force when he surpassed Stevenson's best of 802 and 921 of Roberts by making a break of 823. Record (official) or not, Dawson will get full credit for having made the highest break under modern rules while the last 135 were made off the red. This has not exhausted his efforts, for since the big effort he has compiled breaks of 470, 436, 407, 368 363, 350 and 303.

THE TURF.

Home sportsmen are apt to grumble at the efforts of the fanatics to kill sports and pastimes and to stop a man backing his fancy, if he feels so inclined. Things are even worse, however, in some overseas countries and a new Bill recently introduced by the New Zealand Government makes one wonder as a young community, looked on as broad-minded, countenancing such legislation. If carried, no betting news or tips will be allowed to appear in the papers and anyone carrying on a betting business personally or by agent, telephone, etc., will be prosecuted. In connection with this matter it is as well to remember that females enjoy the franchise in New Zealand.

It is no new thing for Australian horses to win laurels in India and Great Scot is a noted example. Sportmen throughout the world, however will look for ever bigger deeds from Apologue when he gets to India and, providing all goes well with him. This is the first instance in record of a Melbourne Cup Winner being purchased for India and this debut there will be awaited with great interest. It must of course be remembered that a venture of his sort is a risky one, as frequently animals which have done wonders at home fail when sent to another country. Writing of this matter, South African sportsmen may shortly have an opportunity of seeing some of the best Argentine cracks trying to capture a Johannesburg Handicap.

Many things happen in the life of a steeplechaser and often the greatest hope are doomed to disappointment. Of course Cloister's and Manifesto's are not discovered every day and we cannot expect it too much, but if Mount Prospect's Fortune fail to take very high honours over the sticks many good judges will be considerably surprised. The manner Mr. K. Malcolmson's five-year old won the chief event at Sandoun Park recently was distinctly promising and with a little more experience, he ought to be a dangerous Grand National candidate. The same owner possesses another likely "chaser" in Ballyhackle, which scored at Newbury. These horses, by the way, are trained by J. J. Maher at Winchester and it is an erroneous idea to suppose that all the best steeplechasers are trained in Ireland, though certainly many of the cracks are schooled there.

FOOTBALL.

The Football Association has just passed the following resolution: "A player who is a member of a School College, or University, who has not played with any club belonging to the Amateur F. A. other than his College, School or University, shall not be debarred from playing with or against any club belonging to the F. A." This is a wise resolution and will prevent injustice. Many young school and college players are in the habit of turning out with local teams when on their holidays and it would be a great pity if this had been stopped through the split and which the young players referred to are little concerned in. It will also enable variety players assisting League teams which they are interested in and leave the F. A. free to select them for the Internationals when considered necessary.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The defeat of Sheffield Wednesday at Blackburn has made the position of Manchester United at the top of the table more secure than ever, and it is a long time since the first League Championship looked so one-sided. It is just the opposite in the second division, where a tremendous struggle for promotion is going on. There was a further closing up on Saturday through West Bromwich Albion beating Hull City. The latter top the table—22 points for 17 games, but Oldham Athletic, 21 for 14, Derby County, 20 for 14 and West Bromwich Albion, 21 for 16 are ever better placed. We are also having a fine struggle for premier honours in the Scottish League. For the first time in eight weeks the Dundee men had a goal scored against them on Saturday, this being at Aberdeen, where a draw of a goal each was seen. On the same day Celtic scored a great win (4-0) on entertaining St Mirren, and last season's champions are by no means out of it and now stand with striking distance of Dundee and Falkirk.

RUGBY.

For the first time in the history of the Oxford and Cambridge Rugby match, a Rhodes Scholar captained the Dark Blues on Tuesday at Queen's Club. It was the thirty-fifth match between the Sister Universities and W. W. Hoskins was the scholar referred to. He hails from St Andrew's College, Grahamstown and two other South Africans, also from St Andrew's, helped Oxford beat the Cantabs by one goal and four tries to nil. It was behind the scrum, and particularly at half, that the Dark Blues were so much the better. K. MacLeod and R. C. C. Campbell did big things for Cambridge, but they were not well supported. The match was a real Imperial one, as besides South Africans, the teams included a New Zealander, while Wales was represented on each team, as also was Scotland.

CRICKET.

The letter from Mr. Abe Bailey of South Africa to the Secretary of the N. C. C. suggesting that an Imperial Council be formed as the first step towards an Imperial Tournament, has given Home cricketers plenty to talk about. The idea finds considerable favour and the opinions of the County Captains on the matter will be awaited with interest. Mr. Bailey suggests that 1909 will be a good year to start the three-cornered tests between teams representing England, Australia and South Africa. Probably an Australian team will be here then, which is one step nearer the project. Whether we have an Imperial Tournament or not it is quite time some definite arrangement regarding the exchange of visits were made. The most workable would be for an English team to visit both South Africa and Australia one season, an Australian team to visit South Africa and England the next and a South African team to journey to Australia and England the following season. The tours would have to be longer than they are at present and the number of matches cut down somewhat, but it would certainly enable a fair line of respective form to be drawn though not quite so satisfactory as a tournament as proposed by Mr. Bailey.

The illness to A. O. Jones is a hard piece of luck and the M. C. C. team has now to contest the first Test Match against Australia without the famous Nottingham skipper. The last match of the visitors against an Australian XI at Brisbane did not show them to particular advantage, the home side having a bit the best of the draw. On the other hand Trumper—44 and 135, Hill—92 and 94, and Carter —125 have shown during the New South Wales and Victoria match that they are in form, so that our representatives have a big task in front of them at Sydney. Sportsmen were surprised to see that G. Gunn had been chosen to play for England, but he justified his selection by scoring 119. The other did little, and a first innings of 273 is hardly good enough. Still our bowlers are hot stuff and though the Australians have only lost one wicket, with 50 runs up, much may happen to-morrow. That Humphreys is standing down shows the desire of the English skipper to strengthen his batting, and while R. A. Young may concede a few more extras than the Derbyshire "keeper," he is also a candidate for century honours. To return to Gunn, he is in Australia for his health and this is his first appearance in a Test Match, but Australians well know his uncle's form. Gunn by the way played a grand innings for Notts (Champion County) against the Rest of England last September.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Sewree Reclamation.

THE "Akhbar-e-Soudagar" writes:—If there is one public working body more than another in India, which has been able to secure the general good-will and confidence of the peoples of the country, it is the Bombay Port Trust, which has managed now for very many years the vast affairs of the Trust affecting the whole of India, with singular ability, devotedness and foresight, worthy of such an extensive and ever-extending undertaking, the importance of which can never be over-rated. We have so often praised the doings of the Trust that it would look as if we were holding a brief for it. To disabuse, therefore, the minds of our readers that we are in any way beholden to the Trust, we read the proceedings of the intiintory ceremony of the reclamation at Sewree with a critical eye in order that we may be able to discover even the slightest flaw or to expose even some hidden rift in the lute, but all our endeavours in that direction have come to naught. The more carefully and critically we read the proceedings, the more convinced were we that the Port Trust has been steering its course in the mid-ocean of business without on the one hand, unduly favouring the Government, or on the other hand, sacrificing the best interests of the commercial community. As a progressive body, the Port Trust has justified the highest hopes and expectations formed of that body. As H. E. the Governor, who laid the foundation stone, remarked, "the Port Trust is building not for to-day only, but for the benefit of generations to come," and judging from what has been done up to the present time, we are led to hope that with the growing industries and increasing products of the country, the new Docks that are being constructed and the reclamations that are taken in hand, the Port Trust works, which can bear hold their own against some of the largest undertakings of their kind in Europe, will in course of time excel in point of magnitude and importance even the best of them. The success of such bodies is in a great measure due to the man or men at the head of affairs. It is difficult to say if Sir Walter Hughes has adapted himself to the ever-growing and ever flourishing Trust, or that the Trust has adapted itself to his indomitable industry, zeal and skill which he has brought to bear on it all these years. Mere ability, industry and zeal do not help the head of a department much unless he is also endowed with tact, judgment and foresight. Sir Walter has a blending of them all in proportionate degrees, and therein lies the secret of his success. He is fortunate again in the selection of his coadjutors. Being a quiet worker himself, he prefers and secures the selections of a class of co-workers, who value deeds more than words. The Trust Board is known more for its silent but solid work than for its erudition and eloquence. But this is not all. Sir Walter Hughes has also the knack of securing the services of able and at the same time courteous officers at the head of departments. Both the Engineer and the Secretary are model officers of the Trust. The very fact, that they are most popular with the Indian commercial community of this great city, is the best testimony of their capacity and attachment, which are now-a-days one of the most important desiderata required in English officials. The Trust is thus fortunate in every respect, and it is to be hoped that instead of its good fortune being envied, other public bodies in India will only imitate its example.

A BUILDING society which has been started in Paris promises to sweep all the chimneys of the members' houses, provide medical attendance free of charge to all tenants, and to give every tenant a chance by lottery once a month of getting three months

LORD CURZON AND THE LORDS.

TO SIT AS AN IRISH PEER.

Sole Channel to Public Life.

THE HEAVY STRAIN OF INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

Lord Curzon has agreed to enter the House of Lords as successor to Lord Kilmaine, a representative Irish Peer who committed suicide recently in Paris.

Lord Curzon says that the strain of the work in India proved too much for his health. "I cannot re-enter the House of Commons," he continues, "and am unfortunately debarred from entering the House of Lords through ordinary channels by the refusal of the Premier to allow me to sit in the Lords with other ex-Viceroys of India. The leading Irish Peers led me to think that my return to public life through the only channel that now appears open to me may be favourably viewed by their colleagues. I am desirous to take an interest in Irish affairs."

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Apparently the Duke of Abercorn and Lord Londonderry took the initiative in suggesting to Lord Curzon to stand for Lord Kilmaine's seat. After consultation with Lord Lansdowne they have written to the Irish peers urging them to support Lord Curzon.

The latter's statement yesterday contained his Address to the Irish peers.

Writs for the election have already been issued and the votes are returnable on the 20th January.

Press Opinions.

LATER.

The greatest interest is manifested in Lord Curzon's reference to Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman.

The "Times" thinks that in view of the prejudices of sections of his followers, it is not difficult to surmise Sir H. Campbell Bannerman's reasons for not granting a peerage and hopes that the Irish Peers will restore a man of eminence to public life.

The "Daily Telegraph" is indignant at Sir H. Campbell Bannerman's refusal and dwells on the extraordinary compliment paid by the Irish Peers in proposing to surrender one of their seats to a Peer who is only nominally Irish.

The "Daily Chronicle" welcomes the addition to the House of Lords of a man of such lofty character, shining gifts, and splendid record and services. Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, continues the article, is never wanting in generosity towards his political opponents and there must be solid ground in his policy or precedent for his action.

The "Tribune" thinks Lord Curzon's complaint should have been addressed to Mr. Balfour and suggests that as a freetrader Lord Curzon would not be welcome to the Unionists in the House of Commons.

The "Daily Mail" welcomes heartily Lord Curzon and says that he will be the predominating figure in the Upper Chamber as a man conspicuous for his abilities.

The "Daily News" says that with a characteristic genius for saying wrong things, Lord Curzon has rendered a welcome on his return to public life very difficult and is amazed that he should have revealed the fact that he had asked for an English Peerage and been refused.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir Raymond West's Opinion.

FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES.

LORD ELGIN CRITICISED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that all the Indians and Chinese, mentioned on the 28th as having been ordered to quit the country within 48 hours, intend to await arrest.

They are taking legal opinion and, if it is favourable, they will appeal to a higher court.

Eight more Indians, refusing to register, have been ordered to leave the Transvaal by the 7th of January.

The newspaper Press supports the Government but urges patience and tact.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The Johannesburg paper the "Transvaal Leader" proposes that compensation be made to the expelled Indians.

ACCIDENT TO MR. KEIR HARDIE.

Supposed Internal Injuries.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

A telegram from Wellington announces that Mr Keir Hardie has been capsized in an automobile It is believed that his ribs have been broken.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

Budget Passed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The French Senate has passed the Budget.

The issue of fifty-eight million francs in short bonds will be required to balance it.

THE BOURSE TAX.

Stopping Speculation.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The Senate has endorsed the Amendment to the Budget moved by the Socialist Member M. Carnand for raising a tax on Speculative Bourse transactions.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The American Fleet has left Trinidad.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 30.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana," with the English Mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. yesterday.

THE SURAT CONGRESS.

The Position of the Moderates.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The "Times" in discussing the Surat Congress says that those who remain within the Congress fold must learn that there cannot be Moderates inside and Extremists outside. When the Moderates have cut themselves loose from the emisarries of disorder will be listened to afresh, but they must not ask for the moon.

THE DRUCE CASE.

Opening of the Coffin.

THE TRUTH REVEALED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The coffin of Druce has been opened and contains the body of an aged bearded man. This is regarded as disposing of the pretensions of the claimant to the Dukedom of Portland.

MOROCCO.

Active Operations Expected.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The appointment of General Damade is regarded as signifying a more active military policy in the Casablanca region, similar to General Lyantey's operations on the Algero Moroccan frontier.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN STOLEN.

Valued at £3,000.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

While the Violinist Ysaye was playing at a concert in St. Petersburg, his reserve violin, a Stradivarius, was stolen. The instrument was valued at between two and three thousand pounds sterling.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN AMERICA.

Distress in New York.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The unemployed and homeless in New York are estimated at one hundred thousand and charitable institutions are overwhelmed.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Goods Traffic Resumed.

STRIKERS DISMISSED AND REPLACED BY OUTSIDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

Goods traffic is being gradually resumed upon the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The average number of goods trains leaving and entering Calcutta by the agency of this line at the present season of the year is thirteen both ways daily. The corresponding number started in the twenty-four hours ending midnight last night was nine and arrangements have been made for the running of eight goods trains both ways in the twenty-four hours ending at midnight to-day.

The six hundered men who went on strike have been definitely dismissed, but their places are being taken partly by men drafted from the metre-gauge section north of the Ganges and partly by British soldiers from Bombay and Poona. Up to the present some fifty-five of these British soldiers have arrived of whom about a dozen are trained drivers and the balance Firemen. They are being employed partly to drive and stoke the additional trains, partly to replace on the mail traios Firemen who have had the necessary experience and training to qualify them to drive trains themselves.

THE LATE E. I. R. STRIKE.

Conciliation Board's Work Concluded

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Railway Board :—

The second Board of Conciliation appointed by the Government of India, to consider the representation of the Guards, Ticket-Collectors and Gunner Guards of the East Indian Railway have completed their sittings. Mr. Shirley Tremearne attended the meetings on the Guards' behalf and gave his valuable assistance in settling the various questions that came up for consideration. The result of the meetings has been satisfactory to both the parties and a unanimous decision has been arrived at without having recourse to arbitration.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Details of Information Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 30.

Points upon which the opinions of the Chambers of Commerce have been invited by the Government of India on behalf of the Indian Railway Commission sitting in London are as follows :—

1. Whether the amounts allotted in recent years for railway construction and equipment in India are sufficient for the needs of the country and for the development of its trade? And if not, then,

2 What additional amounts may properly and advantageously be raised for this purpose.

3. Within what limits of time and by what methods should they be raised?

4. Towards what object should they be applied?

5. Whether the system under which the Railway Board now works is satisfactory, or is capable of improvement, and to make recommendations.

THE KSHATTRIYA CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 30.

The Kshattriya Conference commenced its deliberations here yesterday in the Kaiserbagh Baradari. Raja Balwant Singh, C. I. E. of Awagarh presided and about five hundred delegates from all parts attended. The various speakers dwelt upon the necessity of popularising education among the community as the fundamental basis on which the material progress of the Kshattriyas rests. The Conference sits to-day and concludes to-morrow.

THE LUDHIANA DISASTER.

The Official Report.

TWENTY KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 30.

The Railway Board have wired expressing their sorrow at the loss of life resulting from the collision on the North Western Railway near Ludhiana.

The following is the official report of the disastrous railway accident near Ludhiana on Christmas Day :—

A very serious collision occurred between the 12 Down Passenger and 5 Up Passenger at about 4 a.m. on the 25th instant between Ladhowal and Ludhiana. Twenty persons were killed and seven injured. Through communication was restored at 8 p.m. on the 26th instant.

The list of killed is :—Driver Burrows, Khalasi Lakha, Second Guard Skiddy, Police Constables Mehar Chand and Umar Hyat of Lahore District, Police Constable Bhagat Singh of Ludhiana District, Police Constable No. 324 of Sialkot Police (name not known), Udho Singh, (son of Sardar Gopal Singh, Squadron Commander, Patiala State), Hira Singh, son of Sardar Shamsher Singh of Patiala, Piara Singh, horse dealer of Umballa, Ram Singh with his Syce Bhawany Pershad, a prisoner of constable No. 384 and passenger Fogg, brother of Fireman Fogg. All the above were in the 12 Down Passenger. Second Guard Ram Chunder, Fireman Nann and Kishni Bahadur Khan passenger and three other native passengers names unknown. These last seven fatalities occurred in the 5 Up Passenger.

The list of injured is :—Driver O'Connor (slightly) and Sher Muhammad Khan and Hodgkins both in the 5 Up; Fireman Fogg (seriously) Sergeant Edwards of the Royal Sussex Regiment, Umballa (seriously), Gunners Mullins and Fields, 11th Battery, R. F. A., Ali Akbar. Sub-Inspector of Police, Sialkot District (seriously). All these were in the 12 Down.

The total killed :—3 Europeans and 17 natives.

REPORT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

LUDHIANA, DECEMBER 30.

A European traveller gives the following account of the accident :—

Travelling by the Calcutta Mail I happened to be early on the scene of the accident and although darkness had set in there was sufficient light from fires of the wreckage to gain some idea of the extent of the damage. The train going west appears to have been going up the incline and thus the Driver had more control over his engine. He managed to put on the brakes when the impact took place, the shock flinging him clear of the wreckage leaving him badly cut and shaken. He was taken with us to Saharanpur by his wife and sister-in-law. It was a sad Christmas day for them. In the brake was the body of their brother, while another brother lay hopelessly injured at Ludhiana. The scene of the accident was a remarkable one. For many yards around, the ground was strewn with splintered wreckage, many portions so knocked out of shape as to be unrecognisable, while articles of a fragile nature such as lamps and washing basins appear to have been wrenched from their fittings and flung yards away without any apparent damage. Further on, one came to coaches, more or less shapeless, but still bearing a resemblance to such.

But an object which attracted particular attention was what appeared, in the uncertain light, to be a huge towerlike structure rising into the sky from the centre of the scene. A closer inspection of this mass discovered it to be the two engines which, more or less intact, were reared up on end, almost perpendicular, and towered high above the other wreckage. The tenders remained comparatively intact and in their places, but the point so to speak on which the untoward movement of the engines had taken place was the cab or plate occupied by the Driver and fireman with unfortunate results to describe. It can be likened to nothing less than being suddenly crushed in a huge hinge. Efforts were being made to release them by backing the tenders, but as these supported the up ended engines, any attempt to remove these threatened to bring the whole structure down at a run. The west bound engine had before starting on its fateful journey been prettily decorated with leaves and flowers in token of the happiest day in all the year, These decorations now formed funeral wreaths over the crushed body of the man who had designed them, for projecting from the wreckage mutely appealing to heaven, was the arm and hand which had so light-heartedly festooned the huge locomotive, in a few hours to be a tomb. Near at hand the mangled body of the Guard was being removed from the debris by means of a lever and saw and it was Christmas Day and the world was saying "A Merry Christmas!"

Causes of the Recurring Collisions.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 30.

Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C.I.E., State Engineer, Patiala, who was one of the survivors of the Ludhiana Railway Collision, writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette :—"

On an occasion like this I think it is a duty I owe to the public that I should express my opinion as to the general causes which have led to this catastrophe, such accidents having become too frequent on this Railway (three in the last two months, Kote Lakhpat, Jagadhri and Ludhowal) resulting in terrible loss of life. Whether it is the fault of the management or the centralised system of administration I cannot say, but the fact remains that the North-Western Railway have neither the rolling stock nor the staff qualified or even adequate to meet the demands of the traffic, both passenger and goods. This accounts for the surpluses that are gained every year by this Railway. I suppose it is managed on the mercenary principles, namely earn as much as possible but spend as little as possible.

To explain my meaning I take the passenger traffic first. Who has not seen the passengers being carried on the occasion of fairs and festivals in goods waggons, packed in men, women and children like a herd of sheep? Who has not heard bewailing of traders at all stations clamouring for waggons, and when a Station-Master happens to get a few empties, has a lively time to show his patronage or favour which in most cases goes to the highest bridder?

As to the inadequate and unqualified staff, go to any station after midnight and see for yourself a miserable clerk half asleep on perhaps Rs. 20 to 25 a month, wrapped in a quilt, lying on a charpai in the Telegraph Room, thence directing all "Line Clear" messages, thus carrying in his hands the valuable lives of all passengers. The Station Masters on fat pay simply parade themselves in the day-time with their glittering badges and give the night duties to those miserable ill-paid and ill-educated clerks who can hardly understand the meaning of a message.

To come to the Locomotive Staff and Guards. You will find every one of them overworked and therefore half asleep at night, only working themselves to death for the sake of earning overtime which is the rule rather than an exception on this Railway.

I might in conclusion suggest that the line from Amritsar to Saharanpore and from Lahore to Raewind should be doubled without any further delay.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT IN CALCUTTA.

Jesuit Father Terribly Crushed

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

Revd. Fr. Weinandi, S. J. of Calcutta was terribly crushed by falling between two trams in Wellington Square last night. His right hand has been amputated and his condition in hospital is now critical.

THE Marquis of Stafford arrives in Calcutta from Bombay on Wednesday and stays at Government House.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION,

Harvest Prospects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 16.

THE Session which has just closed has been a most arduous one, and Federal members have never worked so hard since the establishment of the Commonwealth. For the past few weeks the House of Representatives has sat almost continuously, and Ministers, members, and officials are all sincerely glad that at last the preliminary work connected with the tariff has been concluded. The schedule, as it goes to Senate, is very different from the original proposals of the Government. Up to the very end Sir William Lyne continued the marvel of the debate. He seldom stirred from the table. He did not profess to know very much about individual items, his whole idea being to force through as high duties as he could manage to persuade members to agree to. When he saw that he was beaten he rarely risked a division, but would frequently put up one of his own men to move a lower duty. Over the Queenslanders and Westeen Australian members he had absolutely no control. Sir John Forrest opposed every oppressively high duty, and was rarely away from the House. He was ably assisted by Mr. Hedges, the member for Fremantle, who brought practical knowledge to bear upon many of the questions raised during the debate. Mr. Fowler went all the time for the free-trade recommendations of the Tariff Commission. Messrs. Foxton, Edwards, Archer, and Sinclair were a solid phalanx, and their votes could always be counted upon against any duty which imposed burdens upon the primary industries and upon several consumers. Messrs. Fisher and Page voted sometimes one way and sometimes the other, but Mr. Bamford went for high protection every time. Sir Philip Fysh always went for low duties, as did all the Tasmanian members, except Mr. O'Malley, who would gladly have supported a 50 per cent. tariff all round. The New South Wales free-traders did splendid work, especially Messrs. Dugald Thomson Joseph Cook, Johnson, Fuller, and T. Brown.

The principal burden of the work fell upon the three first-named members. They found earnest and constant support from Mr. Poynton, the South Australian Labour member, who never once lapsed into a protectionist vote. Mr. Groom went for high protection nearly every time. Messrs. Thomas and Hughes were never to be relied upon by either side. The Victorian eleven generally split up, but only one of its members, Mr. Samson, was continuously with the Government, though Mr. Wilson and Messrs. W. H. and H. W. Irvine often followed Sir John Forrest in both directions. Taken altogether, the debates were singularly free from unpleasant episodes, but lobbying was shamefully in evidence. Members could hardly force their way through Queen's Hall as they were waylaid at every step. Mr. Deakin's defence speech was a splendid utterance, and it was evident that he was again at his best. No attempt was made at oratorical display, the Prime Minister contenting himself with a clear and lucid exposition of the views of the Government. Although the speech was well received, it was delivered to a scanty attendance, so that it is difficult yet to ascertain the view that Parliament will take of either the naval or military proposals. It is significant, however, that although the Prime Minister, in commencing his speech, dwelt upon the necessity of putting naval defence before military defence, the Government has perpetuated the present system of allotting an insignificant amount to naval expenditure compared with the proposals for the other branch of the service. After the ships are built, this representing an outlay of £750,000 yearly, the expenditure on the navy is estimated at £221,000, while it is proposed to spend £120,000 on the military, the balance of £180,000 being represented by the outlay on coastal artillery, cost of an ammunition factory, and so on. This anomaly has already been alluded to by several Federal members as a grave objection to the Government scheme. The question of compulsory service will probably be widely debated during the recess.

CROP PROSPECTS.

So far as one can form any opinion of general results at this stage from crops that have been harvested in South Australia the yield per acre is going to turn out more satisfactory than was ever anticipated. The Director of Agriculture holds to the opinion that a 9-bushel average will be exceeded, and in no small measure he bases his calculations upon his own experiences at Parafield. Here a plot of Federation, which had he listened to the advice of others, should long since have been cut for hay and might have at that stage yielded 18 cwt. of hay per acre, has just been harvested to the welcome result of 22½ bushels to the acre. Some question has been raised as to what constitutes an acre of land in farmers' returns, and much doubt is from time to time thrown upon the accuracy of calculations based upon acreage which is not actually measured by chain at the time. The hypercritical exclaim on hearing some good result, "I would like to run the chain over his land," and generally regard reputed acres as being much less in actual area than measured acres. In the matter of the plots at Parafield there can be no room for any doubt, for the pegs recording the actual measurements are still in the ground and open to inspection. In the instance above cited the Director anticipated a yield of 16 bushels and the Minister placed it at 14 bushels. Hence when the best of practical men, thus under-estimate, and when each day brings in word from farmers in every part of the State that "the crop is turning out better than was ever anticipated," it certainly looks as though the harvest average of 1907 would be commendably high.

Every animal that can shoulder a collar is being pressed into service on every farm. Mares and foals are greatly in evidence and by force of circumstances have to be separated. However much one can put up with the inconvenience of foals accompanying their mothers on the roads they need to be separated for field work. Sometimes it happens that a mare's milk dries up quite early in the season, and in such a case there is no alternative but to wean the foal forthwith, even though it be unduly young. Occasionally also it is found that a mare is losing condition and being pulled down by the drain which the suckling of her foal involves. There are some mares that are physically unequal to the task of nursing a foal for the full period without suffering from the effects of the continuous drain upon their system. It may therefore become necessary to hand rear the foal on cows' milk. If this necessity arises farmers will do well to bear in mind that it will not do to feed cold milk to the foal. Cold milk will at any time disagree with it and be very apt to chill the youngster's delicate stomach, and thereby give rise to serious digestive troubles. Foals which are running with their dam obtain their food in a blood-warm state, and in rearing a young foal by hand nature must be carefully adhered to in this particular. The milk should always be slightly warmed before it is given to the foal.

AUSTRALIAN CEMENT.

It is satisfactory to know that the prejudice which used to exist against South Australian cement is fast dying out, and that an enormous quantity of the material is now being used annually in the State in preference to the imported article. The South Australian Portland Cement Company was started in 1892, and had to combat a great deal of prejudice for a long time. The Government, however, after having subjected the cement to severe tests, resolved to use the Brighton product for the tunnels and other works in connection with the Happy Valley scheme. The cement proved satisfactory in every respect, and later on, when the Bundaleer scheme was put in hand, some miles of channeling and other work were carried out with Brighton cement. In all, about 6,000 tons were used. Unfortunately, after the completion of the Bundaleer reservoir, no public works were put in hand which required cement, and in consequence of this and of the general dulness in trade, the manufacture of cement ceased for over a year. When the prosperous years began again the demand increased, and the works were put in operation once more. The company then decided to substitute modern plant for the old machinery, and up-to-date appliances have been installed, including a rotary kiln which is in course of erection. Over £6,000 represents the total cost of the improvements which have been made. A few years ago the works were turning out from 80 to 90 tons a week, and at times found difficulty in disposing of it, but since the prejudice was proved to be unjustified, the demands for the local article from Broken Hill and for reinforced concrete buildings have resulted in the weekly output being increased to 110 tons, and this quantity has been disposed of without trouble. The capacity of the new plant is 170 tons a week, and it is gratifying to know there is some likelihood of the full quantity being made, as the South Australian article is fast taking the place of the imported cement.

A.

MADRAS LANDHOLDERS' MEETING.

Resolutions of Loyalty and Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 30.

At the general meeting of the Madras Landholders' Association, held here yesterday afternoon, the Rajah of Vencatagiri, K. C. I. E., President, was in the chair. About 20 Zemindars were present.

A resolution was passed thanking the Viceroy for the kind appreciative sentiments regarding the landholding community expressed in the Circular Letter No. 2310 dated the 24th August, 1907, re the formation of the Advisory Councils and the enlargement of Legislative Councils and for the statesmanlike policy therein enunciated of associating more largely than hitherto, the landed aristocracy of the country, in a word of the administration and legislation.

The Maharajah of Bobbili then moved the following resolution :—"That in view of the prevailing unrest in the country the Association begs emphatically to assure Government, on behalf of the landholding community of this province, their abiding and undiminished loyalty and attachment to the British Throne." This was carried unanimously.

Mr. P. Theyagaraya Chetty then moved that in view of the detrimental character of most of the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Bill oppressive to landholders and subversive of their substantial rights, and in view of the failure of all efforts made till now with the Madras Government, deputations of the Association, do wait on the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India and H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to move by personal representations :—

(1) For the appointment of a representative Commission to investigate into the tenures and rights as between landholders and ryots in various proprietary estates in the Presidency and to ascertain how far they would be affected to the prejudice of either class by the passing of an enactment on the lines of present Bill and for the introduction of a revised Bill in accordance with the recommendations of such a Commission; or

(2) For thorough revision of the Bill in the light of all that has been urged in regard thereto in numerous memorials submitted as well as in the light of the weighty pronouncements of the learned Judges of the High Court, or, should in the meantime the present Bill be passed into law before the deputations could wait on the said authorities, to move for the Viceroy and Governor-General's refusal of assent to the same for its veto by right of the Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. This also was carried unanimously.

Afterwards there was an informal discussion among the members, with regard to the proposed administrative reforms and of the Government of India and the Memorandum of the Government of Madras thereon inviting suggestions.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

The following arrivals and departures are published :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut.-Colonel F. W. G. Hall, R.A.M.C., Colonel W. T. Fairbrother, I.A., arrived on the 23rd December and landed on the 24th December; Lieutenants J. B. Gordon, 52nd Sikhs, W. Campbell, S. and T. Corps, C. G. D. Huggins, Gordon Highlanders, G. J. G. Cumine, Gordon Highlanders, Major E. M. Hughes, 14th Jat Lancers, Nursing Sister W. Walker arrived and landed, ex s.s. "Peninsular," on the 27th December.

Departures.—Captain W. H. Leonard, I.M.S., per s.s. "Oriental" on 28th December.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain V. G. Menzies, 129th Baluchis, arrived and landed, ex s.s. "Baldinno" on 6th December; Captain J. S. Swan, S. and T. Corps, arrived and landed on the 23rd December; Major-General T. D. Pilcher, Staff! Lieutenant B. G. Peel, Somerset Light Infantry, arrived and landed, ex s.s. "Peninsular," on 27th December.

Departures.—Major E. R. A. Shearman, 10th Hussars, Captain G. W. Haslehust, 29th Punjabis, per s.s. "Oriental" on the 28th December. The undermentioned Officers arrived at Bombay per Hired Transport "Plassy" on the 26th December and landed on the 27th idem :—Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Thomson, R. A. M. C., Majors E. Makins, D. S. O., R. Drags. and W. H. Parker, R.F.A.; Captains W. J. White, R. Irish, A. J. Poole, R. War Regiment, A. A. Sanders, E. Lancs, Scott W. Maxwell, Scot Rifles, R. Blair, Ind. Army, G. W. P. Haslam, R. Irish, G. J. Stokes, I. O. D., J. A. Ballard, Oxfords, C. J. Mathews, D. L. I., M. O. Clarke, Royal Fusiliers, J. McSealy, R. F. A., F. H. Charlton, D. G. S., and G. Tacchi, S. T. C.; Lieut. and Ins. W. Walker Army Sch.; Lieuts. R. C. W. Alston, H. L. I., W. H. Gray, R. F. A., R. E. Drake, Lincolns, C. A. G. O. Mally, R. F. A., A. Edgar, A. V. C., R. B. Allott, Middlesex, A. V. Pope, Royal Fusiliers, C. D. Rawson, R.G.A., A. J. Sanlez, R.G.A., E. W. N. Paine, R.A.M.C., D. C. O'Grady, R.A.M.C., T. Bone, A.V.C., and A. G. W. Sharpe, R. Berks.; 2nd-Lieutenants C. A Echs, R.F.A., C. H. Wallace, R.F.A., W. A. Middleton, Seaforths, A. H. Stewart, Gloster, H. A. G. Walton, D. Guards, J. L. D. Reid, Scot Rifles, A. E. Williams, S. W. Borderers, A. A. Hughes, S. W. Borderers, O. Gough, E. Lancs, J. R. Peploe, Gordons, J. H. Fraser, Gordons, and C. J. Patterson, S. W. B.; Lieutenant A. H. Cameron, R.G.A.; 2nd-Lieutenants L. T. Terrie, R. Irish ann W. D. Hall, R. Sussex; Lieutenants R. B. Macan, Indian Army, H. H. Grigg, Indian Army, G. L. Blair, Indian Army, and E. D. F. Gee, R.A.; Captains A. Rolland, R.E., and A. C. Fraser, S. and T. Corps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

Lieutenant Galbrath, 55th Rifles, is appointed to the Khyber Rifles.

Major Hood, 7th Rajputs, is appointed Recruiting Staff Officer at Lucknow.

Major Daniells, 9th Rajputs, has been selected as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Lahore.

The following officers of the Royal Engineers have been placed under orders for duty in India and embark about the 19th of February next:—

Brevet Major A. J. Craven, Lieutenants R. Hamilton, P. W. Bliss, H. G. Bell, T. Swinburne and P. Huddlestone.

Major F. W. Saunders, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the 2nd Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Services.

Lieutenant G. Morris, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the 2nd Sappers and Miners.

Captain H. Broke-Smith, 57th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the command of No. 3 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, at Meerut.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain J. H. Lloyd, Royal Lancaster Regiment, to serve in the Militia.

Captain Lynch Staunton, Royal Field Artillery, has been selected for appointment to the Egyptian Army.

COLONEL SIR WILLIAM BASSET, Chairman, Board of Directors Southern Mahratta Railway, yesterday arrived in Madras where he intends to stay some time.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI CONFERENCE.

Lala Lajpat Rai Explains.

HIS VIEWS ON THE CRISIS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, DECEMBER 30.

THE second annual sitting of the All-India Swadeshi Conference was held in the Congress Mandap, French Gardens, this morning at 8 o'clock, Lala Lajpat Rai presiding. As it was announced that Lala Lajpat Rai intended to give his views of the present state of political agitation in India a very large number was present and the Mandap was filled to its utmost capacity.

Lala Lajpat Rai after taking the chair, delivered his speech. he thanked all present for the honour done him in electing him president of the Conference. He wished to utilize the opportunity for thanking the whole country for the feelings expressed throughout, since his return from forced exile. The views he expressed on this occasion on politics were his own. These observations were meant for another platform, but he had asked the permission of the organizers of this meeting to express them. He wished to convey his gratitude to all classes of the people for the reception given him wherever he went. Since his return he had been the recipent of great regard from all classes of the community. Words were too poor to express his gratitude. The outburst of feelings for certain individuals, which was at present being experienced in India, was a new spectacle to him. It seemed to be an indication of the national unity. Up to now India was taken to be a mere geographical entity. It had now begun to have a unified existence and place amongst nations. They realized themselves as being one people with a common tradition and a common faith. Sects and communities might be divided, but they were levelled down by Western civilization. Even Mahomedans could not say they had nothing in common with Hindus. He rejoiced to see the nation's consciousness had awakened.

It had been dinned into his ears that a large number of his countrymen had forsaken him and his adversities were due to the machinations of Hindus and Mahomedans and the desertion of a few faithless friends. He was also told political amelioration was a hopeless task in India and also that it was futile to base any hope for a union of Hindus and Mahomedans; that the people were an inert mass and the leaders selfish and self-seeking; that they talked without conviction; that their political ideas were entirely foreign and that therefore their best interests ought to be turned in other directions.

The incidents of the last three days lent colour to that view, but, that was the language of despair to which for a moment he could not listen. He did not admit that the Mahomedans alone were the cause of his miseries. It was wrong to accuse the whole community for the sins of a few. The country as a whole had stood fairly by him. The number of traitors was very few. He had even sympathy of a large number of Mahomedans and therefore their combination with Hindus was not an impossibility. Mahomedans engaged in lower occupation had actually sympathised and wept for him to see him in the condition in which he was placed.

In Mandalay the authorities tried their best to keep him on a lower level, but he had always received "salaams" from those who knew him and it had left a deep impression on his mind. He did not believe the idea of unity was a phantom. Even if it were, should they allow twenty crores of Hindus to die a national death? He declined to give way to pessimism, He believed in a stern, unbending struggle and was prepared for defeat. They should not be deterred by their defeats but should only make stronger efforts to achieve their aims and select a fresh starting point for rigorous activity.

Nations by themselves were made righteous and exalted nations. They need not be nervous and hysterical, but keep a brave heart and be prepared for any fate.

Their enemies were trying to form a schism amongst them. It was a deplorable and humiliating fact that their efforts had for one succeeded and now much of their time will have to be devoted to reconcile the two parties.

The latest move was to play the Moderates and Extremists against each other. He begged of the Moderates not to play into the hands of their enemies. It was not wisdom to give over the Extremists entirely and to submit to the persecution of Government officials. To the Extremists he appeared not to be impatient. It would be an evil day to allow Western methods to sweep them all off. Let them have respect for age and profit by the past experience of elderly persons. It was stupid to exhibit noisy manners by want of discipline in public life. He did not say that all those remarks were deserved, but he made them only as a danger signal.

Referring to the famine the speaker said it was their duty to organise a non-official famine campaign. It was a shame to waste time in academic discussion and worldly warfare while the people were suffering from distress. One of the most effectual ways of meeting famine was the revival of industries. For some time they had no chance of competing with foreigners without some external assistance. A protective tariff system was advisable but they could not expect to get it under the present Government. There was the principle of Swadeshism by which he meant preference of home-made articles to foreign articles even at a sacrifice. The furtherance of industries was necessary counterpart of the Swadeshi movement. The cult of Swadeshi was preached to him at the time when he was not out of his teens and he had been a sincere follower of that cult, but Bengal has placed it on a pedestal and the movement had permeated throughout the country. The Swadeshi propaganda required energy and vigour, and they ought to be employed in all departments of life. But they need not be ashamed to learn from the West what was necessary.

Concluding he advised his hearers to be Swadeshists in detail, but not to be ashamed to sit at the feet of anyone who could teach them and not to go back unless national interests required it. Otherwise it would amount to national suicide.

Resolutions propagating the Swadeshi movement and appointing Provincial Committees to further that object were passed Standing Committees of Secretaries of different provinces were appointed and the Conference closed at noon.

EXTREMISTS' CONFERENCE.

Line of Campaign.

POLITICAL EDUCATION TO INDIAN YOUTH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, DECEMBER 30.

Last night a Conference was held by Messrs Tilak and Khaparde supported by a large number of Extremists to lay down the lines on which to open their campaign. Speeches were delivered and resolutions were adopted. The principal among them was that those present should take a vow not to use British and other foreign cloth, altogether.

The vow was taken amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Shivaji Maharajki Jaya."

Another important resolution arrived at by these followers of Tilak was that National political education should be infused among the Indian youths.

The education, it was decided, should be to give a training to young Indians as would make them competent for platform and press.

A Committee was appointed to carry into effect the above resolutions and the several members of that Committee were asked to impress upon the people of the respective provinces which they represented, the views of the Extremists.

Editors of a number of Extremist journals then met together to decide the lines on which political agitation consistent with the views of their party could be carried on without getting into the clutches of the law.

The assembly then presented a decorated cap to Sardar Ajit Singhji, but the conduct of Lala Lajpat Rai was disapproved.

EXTREMISTS RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

The party of Extremists which went to Surat from Calcutta is expected back this week.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, DECEMBER 30.

The Indian Industrial Conference held its third sitting in the Congress pavilion this afternoon when the following resolutions were carried :—

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.

That this Conference expresses its sense of satisfaction that an Industrial Survey has been carried out in the United Provinces and is being carried out in the Central Provinces and Berar and in the Baroda State; and it would urge other Provincial Governments in British India and the Governments of other Indian States to carry out at an early date Industrial Surveys of the territories within their jurisdiction, as exact and detailed information would afford facilities for the introduction of a sound system of technical education and the well-ordered development of indigenous industries.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

(a) That this Conference re-affirms the Resolution on Technical and Commercial Education passed at the last Conference.

(b) That this Conference thanks the Government of the United Provinces for the action taken by them with a view to introduce a fairly comprehensive system of Technical Education in those Provinces and would express the hope that other Provincial Governments will be pleased to convene representative Conferences such as the recent Naini Tal Conference to devise measures for the spread of Technical Education in their respective provinces. And this Conference further expresses the hope that the Government of India would provide adequate funds for giving effect to the recommendations of the Naini Tal Conference and carrying out similar schemes in other provinces.

(c) That this Conference, while appreciating the action taken by the Governments of some Indian States to encourage Technical Education urges that further steps should be taken in the same direction in all Indian States.

(d) That this Conference welcomes the growth of public interest in Technical Education as shown by the action taken by certain local and municipal boards and private associations in promoting it, and it strongly urges on the leaders of the people the necessity of taking practical steps for providing increased facilities for it by starting institutions and founding scholarships to encourage Technical Studies in India and abroad.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

That this Conference records its sense of appreciation of the action taken and contemplated by the Government in regard to the establishment of Agricultural colleges in the several provinces, and would urge that in view of the importance of a wider spread among the cultivating and land-holding classes of a practical knowledge of the principles of scientific agriculture and modern methods, Government would be pleased to establish Experimental and Demonstration farms as widely as possible, and to start schools in connection with them one at least in every district.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

That this Conference begs to call the attention of Government to the urgent need of promoting the establishment of Agricultural Banks to help co-operative credit societies and to advance loans directly to agriculturists at reasonable rates of interest, and further begs to suggest that the advice and co-operation of representative of members of the Indian community may be enlisted in devising a suitable scheme to secure this object.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

(a) That this Conference expresses its sense of satisfaction at the successful formation of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, with the help entirely of capital raised in India.

(b) That this Conference invites the attention of capitalists in India to the urgent need of developing and fully utilising the mineral resources of the country and trusts that in view of the ultimately lucrative character of the industry they will make organized efforts in that direction.

(c) That this Conference is of opinion that special consideration should be shown to Indian enterprise and initiation by the Government and preferential treatment should be given to it.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

(a) That this Conference records its sense of satisfaction at the stimulus the Spinning and the Weaving industry have received from the Swadeshi movement, and it urges the bestowal of increased attention on Cotton cultivation, the erection of Spinning and Weaving Mills at suitable centres, and the the revival of Handloom Weaving industry on a commercial basis, as essential to the success of the movement.

(b) That this Conference urges the Government to remove the restrictions retarding the expansion of the industry and to provide facilities for affording practical instruction in weaving by the establishment of weaving schools at every important weaving centre.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

(a) That this Conference notices with conc

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE AT SURAT.

The Indian National Social Conference met at Surat on Sunday in the Congress pavilion, at 11-30. A goodly number of delegates attended. Among those present were the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, Mr. Lalshankar Umiashankar, Justice Sankaran Nair, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Parekh, Mr. Mudholkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit, Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Ganga Prasad Varma, Madan Mohan Malviya Joshi, of Amraoti, and several ladies attended. Mr. Manubhai Mehta, of Baroda, Chairman of the Reception Committee of Social Conference, read his inaugural address welcoming the delegates and reviewing the progress made in social reform. In the course of his address he said:—

To take an account of our successes and reverses, we have yet no reason to despond. There has been an appreciable increase in the age of marriage. We do not very often see baby marriages now as we did thirty years ago. There are no doubt some communities yet where superstition still prescribes the marriage of infants and of girls before they attain puberty. I would appeal to you to organise a vigorous public opinion in the matter so that it would be as impossible to offend it as it is now believed to be in those several departments of our activity where prejudice still reigns supreme. If concerted action on your part fails to achieve the desired end, you have the examples of Mysore and Baroda before you. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, as you all know, has testified his benevolent solicitude for the welfare of his people by enacting a law prohibiting the

MARRIAGE OF GIRLS

below twelve and of boys below sixteen. You will be interested to learn that the law has been working smoothly and has not been accompanied with any of those violent cataclysms with which every move in social legislation is associated by the ignorant masses. The law has now been four years old and there is absolutely no desire on the part of the people to revert to the old order of things. The number of applications for seeking exemption from the Act are decreasing every year, and the percentage of infringement of the law among the higher classes has been very low.

The success of this measure has engendered such faith in social legislation amongst the people that we have been receiving numerous applications from various castes or communities for the prevention of their social abuses. Thus the Kadiawad Kunbis have sought for legislation to regulate the marriageable age for their boys and girls and to control their nuptial expenses. The Brahmins of Okhamandal have applied for a law penalising the sale of girls in marriage or the acceptance of exorbitant sums of money in the name of dowry. You will be most surprised to learn that recently we have received applications from the Banias of Sinore to make the remarriage of widows compulsory. Plague has exacted a large toll of human life and the large increase in the number of young widows added to the usual paucity of females in their caste has accentuated the situation. They pray the Maharaja, as the father of his people, to enforce such remarriages if only for their sheer self-preservation and the perpetuation of their lineage.

FEMALE EDUCATION

is likely to prove a potent solvent of great value for the prejudices and superstitions that are still rampant in our Society. Woman is the stronghold of orthodoxy in our country and is often a great obstacle in the way of reform which aims at her own elevation. Educate her and you will be able to counterpoise half the weight of the opposition which her conservative nature offers to you.

The institution of caste we seek to reform by pulling down the barriers between subcastes which originally sprang from the same parent stock. The sentiment of exclusiveness as a mark of social superiority is at the root of many evils. The isolation of subcastes involves a great deal of economic waste. Energies which could find much more profitable employment are frittered away after pursuits that could best be left to servants and menials. "Eight Brahmins and nine cooking yards" graphically illustrates the extent of the evil to which the prohibition of interdining among sub-divisions has reached. The same feeling of pride prevents all co-operation between the different castes for any common object and comes in the way of the sentiment of common nationality. True patriotism cannot be fostered when every subcaste finds its interests running a distinct channel. The pride of caste has shut our eyes to another instance of social injustice that is equally crying. The disabilities under which the Antyajas or the depressed classes are labouring can hardly be defended. It is curious to observe how their conversion to Christianity and anglicised habits renders them acceptable to the Hindu society, wherein as Hindus they could find no entry. Theocracy is well-known as the worst from of tyranny and the Antyajas have long suffered under the Brahmanic sway.

Connected with caste is the subject of sea voyages, a question on which I fain would hold my tongue, being myself an offender and a victim. I would not, however, let this occasion pass without conveying my sense of gratitude to my Surat brethren for agreeing to take me back within their fold. Surat in this as in many other matters has served the

CAUSE OF REFORM

and has proved how difficult social questions can be practically solved if only approached in a broad and liberal spirit of compromise. I would appeal to the other cities and towns of Gujarat to show a similar spirit of considerateness when handling this delicate question.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Lalshankar Umiashankar was proposed to the chair by the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, seconded by Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, of Madras, Rao Bahadur Lalshankar then delivered his inaugural address. In the course of this he said:—

We are met in the old historical city of Surat which has ever had a prominent position in advancing the cause of social reform. It was the birth place of reform in Gujarat. The earliest prominent Gujarati reformers—the late Messrs. Durgaram Mehtaji, Mahipatram Rupram, Kavi Narmadashankar Lalshankar, Nandshankar Taljashankar and Navalram Laxmiram—were born in Surat. Mr. Mahipatram Rupram was the first Gujarati high caste gentleman who undertook a travel to Europe. It was in Surat that the reform struggles first began and the question of foreign travel was grappled. Surat has not merely the credit of initiating reforms, but it has also the credit of carrying them near completion. It was not long ago that the Vaishya Mahajan and the Nagar Brahmins of Surat solved the question of foreign travel. A few days ago the Amavia Brahmins Community of this District expressed their approval of a widow remarriage at their caste meeting, and declined to outcaste the married pair. It was in this city that a large number of the Lad Vanias at a caste meeting expressed themselves in favour of widow remarriages. It is gratifying that we meet in a city which has distinguished itself so well in connection with this movement. In recounting our losses during the year I must note with great regret the removal from us of Mrs. Dhankerbai Madhavdas. She was the earnest and the most prominent lady worker in the widow remarriage cause. Hers was amongst the earlier and most respectable widows remarriage in our Presidency. A lady born in one of the leading families of Kapol Vania caste of Bombay, married after widowhood to a prominent reformer in well-to-do circumstances, with a family of her own born after her remarriage, and leading a happy unostentatious and quiet life, she furnished a most instructive and encouraging example to widows who were thinking of remarriage. We have also to record the death of Thakore Shri Jasvantsingji of Limbdi who has been selected to preside at the last Provincial Social Conference held in this city. In his death the reform cause has lost one of its principal supporters among the ruling chiefs on this side of India. It is the duty of the patriotic leaders of a nation to examine its rules and usages from time to time and ascertain how far they have become injurious to its welfare and unsuited to its conditions and surroundings and make such modifications and alterations as may be demanded by the change of circumstances. This is the great secret of the high position that Japan has been able to win among the nations of the world.

In our country our early ancestors never regarded the customs and usages as immutable, and they readily made changes whenever they found them desirable. When the Smriti is composed by the different Rishees are compared, many instances are found of usages once common becoming obsolete, and of customs and practices recommended and approved of by one sage being disapproved and forbidden by another. Their more recent successors, however, failed to do this and the result has been that our society has retrograded and our country has fallen behind in civilisation, wealth, industries and arts: and, instead of being one of the foremost nations of the world, we are regarded as one of the most backward, and many nations who were much behind us have gone ahead of us.

The social, intellectual, moral, industrial and political condition of the country being unsatisfactory, it is necessary that efforts for

REFORM SHOULD BE MADE IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

It is not possible for the same body to be able to devote its energy to all reforms; and therefore different workers should apply their energies to the different branches of reform on the principal of division of labour, so that simultaneous progress may be made in all directions. It is a good sign of the time that persons have come forward to devote their attention to each branch. As activity in every direction is impeded by our social conditions, as the objectionable practices interfere with our national welfare, and as the solution is in our own hands without the aid of outside help the social reformers think that social questions are among the most important problems which claim the attention of all who have the welfare of the country at heart; and they therefore devote themselves to this cause.

Our social customs and practices are so mixed up with religion that the cry of 'religion in danger' is often raised against the efforts of social reformers. I am one of those who place religion above everything. All our acts must be based on true religion and morality, I shall be the last man to do or to advocate any act that would endanger true religion in the least degree. I say that the cry of "religion in danger" raised against social reformers is groundless, and that those who raise it show their ignorance of true religion. I shall briefly consider different heads of reforms from a religious point of view.

40,000 CHILD WIDOWS.

Can any religion prohibit education to develope faculties that are common to man and woman? There are instances in ancient time of educated women like Gargi, Lilavati, etc., discussing religious and scientific subjects. Our Rishees advocated female education and treated women with due respect and equality. Manu says:—"Devatas are delighted where females are respected." All our religious acts are enjoined to be performed by husband and wife together. The wife is called "manager of domestic affairs" and also "the companion of her husband." She must therefore be fit by her education to be the husband's companion and to perform her domestic duties. The reform therefore of spreading female education and raising the status of women is not opposed to but is supported by the Shastras.

The speaker then went into a detailed examination of the rules of the Hindu religion regarding child marriage and widow remarriage showing that it was those who opposed reforms in these matters who were really endangering religion. The question of widow remarriage he said had in some places now become a question of necessity. The number of female population in India was smaller than the number of male population. The number of widows below 20 years was 46,499 according to the census of 1891, in the Bombay Presidency alone. The census of 1901 showed that this number in ten years increased to 75,491. The Hindu widows below 20 years alone numbered 69,291, i.e., 2·3 per cent. of the female population, and nearly 7 per cent. of the married females of that age. Brides in some castes had become scarce. Plague and famine had increased the scarcity. Several remarriages in Gujarat had taken place as a result of this necessity. It was thus seen that widow remarriages must be allowed not only on the grounds of humanity, fairness, justice, necessity and social economy, but also on the grounds of true religion and morality.

WHEN CASTE WAS UNKNOWN.

The speaker next came to the question of caste, showing that though people thought that the Hindu religion was centred in the maintenance of castes and sub-castes castes, as they now exist, were unknown to Vedic and ancient religion. The caste organizations might have some advantages but on the whole he was of opinion that strong caste organizations did more harm than good. How could society make progress and rise so long as such notions prevailed? Everybody who had the good of the country at heart should seriously consider this question and try to introduce the old system which is supported by our ancient religion.

The questions of foreign travel, the depressed classes and purity of life were also touched upon.

Some critics, said the speaker, allege that there has been no appreciable result of the efforts of the reformers. It must be remembered that in a vast country like India of which the people are enslaved by a peculiarly rigid caste system, sunk in ignorance and superstition for several centuries, and imbued with conservative ideas, the work of reform must necessarily be slow. Substantial and all prevading reform must take a long time to engraft itself on a society. The work done, however, during the last 60 years is not discouraging. Primary female education is spreading in all parts and some ladies have acquired higher education and have obtained University degrees. A steady progress in raising the marriageable age is observable in all parts of the country. The number of widow remarriages is fast increasing. One great point often urged is that the reformers are talkers and not workers, that they are lip-reformers, and that they have no moral courage to act according to their convictions. Those we find fault with reformers for inaction, ought to remember that words are actions when they produce convictions in the minds of other, or actuate others to do an act. No wise man does an act which would frustrate the purpose aimed at. We are working not for a few but for the masses and for the whole society. Our work to be effective should, therefore, be done by remaining, as far as possible, in society.

I think, we must not waste our time and energy in fighting about methods when we agree as to the common aim. Let each try his own method and do some work, and sympathise if not co-operate with others who adopt other methods. Prominent workers in a province should meet often at different centres to discuss and decide as to what steps should be taken, to further the cause in different parts of the country. Efforts should be made to establish associations in as many places as possible. Agitation must be kept up and carried on by lectures, pamphlets and leaflets. We must not proclaim our victories in such a way as to offend others and create unnecessary opposition, but continue to work step by step, to attain the final goal. We must not be disheartened by harsh or unjust criticism, or on account of a fellow-worker's weakness, but go on working with a sense of duty and responsibility with earnestness and singleness of purpose, with devotion and perseverance, regardless of praises or censures, and God helping this noble cause, success will be certain. Our motto should be as said by a saint:—

"Love to God,
Service and love to our fellow-man."

Resolutions dealing with female education, marriage reforms, widow re-marriage, the fusion of subcastes, the elevation of the depressed classes, the encouragement of foreign travel, the better protection of religious endowments, the promotion of temperance and social purity, and a new resolution welcoming the Government's action in regard to sanitation were passed. Several ladies spoke.

ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

Another outrage on the North-West Frontier occurred on the 22nd, when a party of Manikhel woodcutters from British territory was set upon, losing one killed.

SYNOD OF BISHOPS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

The Synod of Anglican Bishops will be held here from the 6th to the 11th proximo. The Bishop of Bombay who is ill is likely to be the only absentee.

CALCUTTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

Rajput Pilgrims Win the Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

The finals in the Polo Tournament here this afternoon produced a fast game, the Rajput Pilgrims beating the 15th Hussars by the narrow margin of four goals to three. Lady Minto handed the Cup to the winners.

THE *Daily Mail* correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, states that an attempt has been made to overthrow the Government at Minas Geraes, the most important of the interior States of Brazil, owing to its richness in minerals. The attempt was made under the leadership of Magali, a native of Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost State of Brazil, aided by British, Canadian and American filibusters. It ended, however, in failure after a premature skirmish in the State of Bahia, in which Philip Davies, a retired British Major, was killed, and Lieutenant George Gordon was wounded. The whole of the insurgents and filibusters were captured. It is stated that the sum of £100,000 was raised in London and New York to finance the attempt, and that all the filibusters landed separately in Brazil as traders.

THE Factory Commission will be in Delhi according to present arrangements from the 30th March to the 4th April and will hereafter proceed to Amritsar and Lahore. Mill-owners will be given an opportunity of offering evidence.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The members of the Bombay Hunt assembled on Sunday morning at the Cross Roads, Melon Ground. There was a large number of some sixty to seventy people, including five ladies, and among the latter was Mrs. Crum, recently returned from England, but to the regret of everybody is leaving shortly for Calcutta. For the last three years this lady by her excellent riding has been a prominent figure in the hunting field of Salsette, and it is a matter of great regret that her husband cannot again take up his residence in Bombay. There was a fair amount of dew on the ground yesterday morning and practically no wind at all, but the temperature was somewhat warmer than we have recently been accustomed to. It was accordingly one of those mornings when it is difficult to forecast what the sport is likely to be like, as there was at any rate some plausible excuse should the gallop be indifferent, and also some astute reason should the run be of the best. Scent is one of those subtle entities, which no man can say where it will be or where it may end. Everybody having arrived at the trysting place, a move is made along the road in the direction of Chuckla, and on reaching the woods near the village the pack lost no time in telling us that a jackal had been spending the night in these preserves. With a strong burst of melody the packs speaks to the scent, and rushes away over a good line of paddy fields as far as Chuckla Hill. The hounds stream up the steep part of the hill, but the riders by jumping a couple of cactus hedges get round to the left, and dip down into the Bomanwadi Valley beyond. The pack was carrying a good head, and a fine gallop seemed to be in store for us, but just reaching the main Tulsi water-pipe, the hounds ran into the jackal and killed him. He had evidently been headed by some pedestrians who were seen walking along the pathway parallel to the pipe, and in his endeavours to keep away from these itinerant cultivators he foolishly permitted the hounds to get the better of him. It was a disappointment undoubtedly, as the run started off so extremely well. However, the old maxim of "if at first you don't succeed, try again" was proved to have a good deal of truth in it yesterday morning as the M. F. H. at once gave the order to draw the Sahar coverts which we were then no great distance away from us. The pack was again able to own to the scent of another of our midnight depredators, and a somewhat circuitous but very delightful gallop was the result of the hounds' excellent work. On leaving the Sahar woods the pack piloted us across the before-mentioned pipe, and down and up a very sharp-stoned dry nullah, continuing over a stretch of some of the choicest melon ground one is ever likely to meet in the whole of the Vale of Salsette. The deep holes and dried-up water-courses of this particularly dangerous ground undoubtedly give every possible excuse for an "imperial crowner," but after a little practice it is quite remarkable how a clever horse will, with his curious see-saw action, safely thread his way over what at first sight seems almost unrideable territory. Having thankfully left this uninviting tract of land behind us, the hunt is continued over a beautiful stretch of rice fields, fenced with big and firm banks, and then further on over a number of grass paddocks, each of which was encircled with good-sized cactus hedges. The sharp thorns with which this plant is so full are not by any means kind to a horse's legs, and he consequently takes good care to jump well over them. Another line of paddy fields and we reach the Backwater, which the pack promptly swims across in a very deep part. Many of the cunning riders gallop along the well-known mangoe tope, and effect a suitable crossing at a fordable spot some distance higher up, but though this flank attack as it were is usually of great service, such was not the case yesterday morning, as these artful riders soon discovered, when once across the stream, that the pack had doubled back. The jackal had evidently declined to face the water, and the hounds in their eagerness had over-run the scent. A slight check occurred whilst the pack endeavoured to again pick up the line of the jackal, but the delay was only temporary as a whimper from one hound soon indicates the direction our quarry had taken. The rest of the pack joining in the "hue and cry," the chase is again carried on along a cart-track to the Andheri Road, and not long after crossing this road an unusually large black-looking stone wall looms up in front of us. The hounds scramble over it, and a large number of horses negotiate this very formidable obstacle in truly Grand National style. The jackal then again leads the way to another part of the Backwater, above the new stone bund, and a somewhat longer check occurs here. Hounds though crossing the stream can make nothing of the scent on the far side. The huntsman accordingly calls them back, and after casting them in various directions, we discover that the jackal on reaching the water for the second time again declined to cross it, and doubled back sharp right handed, running parallel with the stream to the Andheri Road once more. Retracing almost the same line we had just ridden, we reach a deep stone quarry where the jackal was hiding, in his clever tactics to elude his pursuers, but he cannot hide his scent, and the pack running from scent to view kill him in the open in the middle of a rice field, no great distance from the position of the shamiana at the Hunt Races a couple of years ago. The pace of the run was not perhaps quite so fast as it often is, owing chiefly to the twisting methods adopted by the "varmint," but the pack held to the scent under these considerable difficulties with the most creditable dogged determination. So far as the riding was concerned, the gallop was indeed extremely enjoyable, as we were "in the air" almost the whole time, the great variety and number of fences negotiated necessitating all the skill and carefulness of a clever hunter being so constantly to the fore. We had been running for some 35 to 40 minutes from finding to killing this second jackal, and everybody returned to the Jackal Club thoroughly pleased with a pleasant morning's sport.

Owing to the New Year holidays we are to be treated to an extra day's hunting this week, and hounds will accordingly meet next Tuesday, the 31st instant at Parla.

JACKAL.

Hounds will meet on the following dates:—
January 2nd, Jackal Club.
January 5th, Sahar Hill.
January 7th, Irla (Parla Station).
January 9th, The Kennels.
January 12th, Cross Roads, Melon Grounds.
January 14th, Jackal Hill (Andheri Station).
January 16th, Santa Cruz.
January 19th, Parla.
* Proposed days but subject to cancellation.
Members proceeding by train are requested to proceed to the Meet with as little delay as possible.

ALISTER FORBES,
Honorary Secretary.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Horses Left in for To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races.

PONY STEEPLE-CHASE.—2 1/4 miles.—Solace 11st 7lbs, Daphne 10st, Lady Knight 9st 9lbs, Pineal 8st 6lbs, Lady Viola 10st 11lbs, Branga 10st, Warsprite 9st 4lbs, Pinfire 8st, Prob 10st 7lbs, Little Dolly 9st 13lbs, Minstrel Boy 8st 6lbs, Bones 7st 10lbs.

HUNTERS' STEEPLE-CHASE.—2 1/2 miles.—Pretender, Jasper, Lily, Fusilier, Dangar, Hiritiri, Agamemnon, Blue Bell, Lord Harry, Yuvalas, John.

TRIAL CHASE PLATE.—2 1/2 miles.—Greenstone, Shotover, Swiveller, Maori, Senator, Loch Lochie, Idle, Tenakoe, Kingpin, Clodian, St. Michael, Birralee, Wales, Ruedice, Advisor.

INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL.—8 miles.—Lamrock, Kippling, Chassepot, Mallard.

PONY HUNTERS' STEEPLE-CHASE.—2 1/4 miles.—Pathfinder 12st, Emerald 11st 11lb, Seagull 10st 9lbs, The Pink Un 9st, Warsprite 12st, Envious 11st, Ziska 9st 5lbs, Miss Creston 11st 7lbs, The Result 10st 9lbs, Lady George 9st.

AVENUE PLATE.—6 furlongs.—Winsome 9st 10lbs, Lady Teasle 8st 7lbs, Lady Bentwogh 8st 11lb, Cuirass 7st Trencherman 8st 7lbs, Cardigan 8st 5lbs, Highland Fling 8st 11lb, Lasso 6st 12lbs, Olive Lee 8st 7lbs, St. Victor 8st 11lb, Picture 7st 8lbs, Creel 6st 10lbs.

BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1.
HANDICAPS.

The Mistletoe Plate—6 furlongs.

Killus 10 4, Bartone 8 2, Epitome 7 12, Posco 10 2, Hark Back 8 1, Admiral Crichton 7 10, St. Patrick 7 6.

If top weight accepting be under 9 10 it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Selling Plate—6 furlongs.

Royal 9 8, Royal Red 8 0, Romance 7 8, Swordsman 7 10, Reality 7 6, Sahoon 7 5, Ruddenar 9 3, Almas 7 9, Chum Chuman 7 2, Osborne 8 7, mmah 8 13, Zer 6 7, Nazzar 7 8,

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

The Desert Plate—5 furlongs.

Tachreet 10 7, Darby 8 0, Anee 7 5, Mint 9 5, Dumra 7 12, Gaucho 7 3, Scimitar 8 13, Mumbra 7 11, Maharaja 7 3, Herricul 8 12, Little Joker 7 10, Rajput 7 2, Creditor 8 11, Yatim 7 8, Sabah 7 0, Salanio 8 10, Court Martial 7 7, Wadi 6 13, Vedas 8 7, Caravan 7 7, Sahoon 6 12, Osbo ne 8 5, Nazzar 7 6, Fadil 6 9, Shanwar 8 2, Basheer 7 6, Patna 6 7.

If top weight accepting be under 9 10, it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p m Monday 30th December 1907.

The Mistletoe Plate—6 furlongs.

Killno, Posco, St Patrick, Epitome and Baritone

The Maiden Plate—7 furlongs

Dhamar, Swshor, Rashad, Noafal, Talal, Galopen, Makhyoom, Elector, Krishan, Moscow and Edbas

The Selling Plate—5 furlongs

Royal, Sahoon, Chum Chuman, Rummah, Royal Red, Zer, Swordsman, and Deenar

The Desert Plate—5 furlongs

Tachreet, Mint Scimitar, Salanio, Shanwar, Herricul, Vedas Nazzar, Little Joker, Creditor, Sahoon, Darby, Patna, Gaucho, Yatim, Rajput, Basheer, Sabah, Mumbra, Court Martial, Anee, Wadi and Fadil

The Midget Maiden Plate.—½ Mile.

Koomash, Ragoob, Little John, Silver Stream, Gorak, Hobart, Mufrad, Norwood and Eclot.

Division of the New Comers' Plate.

First.	Second.	Third.
Devon	Mudkoor	Dhanna
Lassa	Reward	Disguise
Sir Askar	Afreed	Mountain King
Virtuous Bay	Naief	Great Power
Fantom	Good Chance	Hullo
Dark Metal	Myladi	Steward
Good Time	Fav	Godolphin
Porter	Bassam	Nofa
Malik Jaman	British Flag	Dont Forget
Rome Alli	Fattahal Kher	Thamer
Hoodaib	The Minister	Golden Crown
Road	Young Rajput	My Pet
Lenzo	Voucher	Maimoon
Esar	Rogers	Martin
Narain	Arab Prince	Arcadia
Pootas	Hamyer	Monster Late Narayen Singji

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday 4th January 1908.

Entry closed at 6 p m on Monday 30 December 1907.

The New Year Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Moriarty's br e m Lady Lomond
Mr R M Phillip's b a s m Epitome
Mr Kelso's b a s g Harpest
Mr P H Burn's b a s g Sarnforn
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b a s g Admiral Crechton
Mr Dawson's ch g g Rosewater
Messrs M Goculdass and Scott Nemmo's ch E M Zotigue
Mr W Hutchins' br a s g Baritone
Mr S A Wahed's br h Sir Galahad

The Marine Lines Plate—Distance 1 mile

Mr R R S's g a h Precious
Mr R R S' b a h Egypt
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreet 13 3 3-4
Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Alma
Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nosman 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali Bin Talib's 9 a h Sheila
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Melbourne
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antus 13 3 1-2
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Scarlet
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Galopen
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Hazza 13 3 1-3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Royal
Mr Newton's b a h Hadee
Mr N J Jacob's g a h Monsoon
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Swordsman
Mr Adil's b a h Dumra 13 3 1-4
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 14
Mr Mujeed Jurji's b a h Recruit
Mr D Ranchordass' g a h Spearmint
Mr N A Ameer's b a h Wait-a-While

The Little Strangers' Plate—Distance 1-2 Mile.

Mr R R S' g a h Madkoor 13 2 1-2
Mr R R S' g a h Disguise 13 2 1-2
Mr R S Cassel's ch a h Diamond King
Mr P H Burn's ch a h Dhanna 13-2
Mr Wallace's g a h Ser Askar 13-2
Mr Wallace's b a h Mountain King 13 2 3-4
Mr Sayeed Mahomed's g a h Rome Alli 13-3
Mr Hajee Alli Khaderi's b a h Godolphen 13 2 1-2
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's b a h Virtuous Bay 13 2 1-4
Mr Syed Aga Mir's ch a h Aden 13 2 1-2
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Murhaba 13-3
Mr A A Shamias's b a h Viceroy 13 2 3-4
Mr Ahmed Deeb's ch a h Orby 13-2
Mr Kadavi Abdul Rehman's ch a h British Flag 13 2 1-4
Mr Pell's b a h Hulls 13 2 3-4.
Mr Pell's g a h Fantom 13 3.
Mr H Framjee's g a h Clarke 13 3
Aga Mirzas' g a h Good Time 13 2 1-2
Mr Adil's g a h Martyn 13 3
M Alex A Essayee's ch a h Porter 13 2
Mr Artin A Essayee's b a h Monster late Narayan Singh 13 3.
Mr A S Omer's b a h Rand 13 2 3-4
Mr A S Omer's g a h Golden Crown 13 2 1-2.
Mr A S Corner's b a h Verify 13 2 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Zari 13 3
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Lenzo 13 2
Mr Hamod Hazamy's ch a h Rogers 13 3
Mr Esas Mulla Sulaman's b a h Talib 13 3
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's ch a h Uganda 13 3
Mr G K's g a h Brussel's 13 2 1-2
Mr Fayzd Bin Sulleman's g a h Mynoon 13 1
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Good Chance 13 2 3-4
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's b a h Galling 13 1
Mr Syed Mustapha Ber's g a h Barhi 13 2 1-4
Mr Haji Mahomed Ally's ch a h Thamir 13 3
Mr Saleh Awad's ch a h Noorse 13 2 1-4
Mr Yaa Khadayer's g a h Pootas 13 2 1-4

If necessary, after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday 2nd January, the entries will be divided and two or more races given.

The Strangers' Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr R R S' g a h Emerald
Mr R R S' ch a h Devon 13-3 3/4 (4 years)
H H Sir Pratab Singh's b a h Peru
H H Sir Pratab Singh's b a h Reward 13-3 1/2 (5 years)
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Tumble
Mr Hoosain Bin Zahers' b a h Mizbill (4 years)
Mr Hoosain Bin Zoher's ch a h Nasem 13-3 1/4 (5 years)
Mr Tahar Yum's b a h Bathreck 14 0 (4 years)
Mr Mahomed Amam's b a h Respectable (4 years)
Mr Syed Aga Mir's g a h Fattahal Kher 14-0 (4 years)
Mr Hajee Aboode's g a h Naief 13-3 1/4 (3 years)
Mr Syed Aga Shirar's b a h Come Lever
Mr O S A Mulla Edilsenan's g a h Winter (5 years)
Mr Pell's ch a h Ferity 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr Pell's ch a h For Ever 14 (4 years)
Mr Newton's g a h Fallah 13 3 1-2 (4 years)
Mr A K Dakayel's g a h Bassum 14 0 (4 years)
Mr Abdoola Mahomed Said's g a h Sher (5 years)
Mr Mohanlal Bhika's b a h Nium (4 years)
Mr Mahomed Hajee Talib's b a h Nevereby
Mr Achi's g a h Martyn 13 3
Mr A S Omer's b a h Shamshad 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr A S Omer's ch a h Voucher 13 3 1-2 (4 years)
Prince Sirdar Singhji and A S Comer's b a h My Pet 13 3 3-4
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h Ajeel
Messrs Abdul Aziz Mekonze's and A A Wahed's ch a h Wild Po
Mr Hussein Abdool Karim's ch a h Steamer
Mr Abdool Mohsen Mana's ch a h His Highness
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Dardanelles 13 3 3-4
Mr Abdoola Mana's b a h Maimoon 13 3 1-4 (5 years)
Mr Abdul Wahab Hatum's b a h Transfer 14 (3 years)
Mr Hajee Ally Khaderi's ch a h Ghazi 13 3 1-4 (4 years)
Aga Farrukh Shah's g s h Riseng Falcon 13 3 3-4 4 yrs.
Aga Farrukh Shah's b a h Goodfellow 13 3 1-4 aged
Mr Sulleman Bhar's b a m Nofa 13 3 3-4 (6 years
Mr Zamal Jewsee's ch a h Balmoral
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag III late sage 13 3 4 years)
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Vendetta
Mr S Soomaith's ch a h Rubdan
Mr Hajee Mahmood Mahomed's g a h Malik Jaman 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Biza

If necessary after declaration of forfeit at 6 p m, on Thursday 2nd January, the entries will be divided two or more races given

The Bedouin Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreet 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' g a h Vasco 14 0
Mr R R S' ch a h Mint 13 3
Mr R R S' b a h Scemitar 13 2 3-4
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar 13 3
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's b a h Company 14 0
Mr M A Khan's ch a h Salsatic 14 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3-4
Mr Ali Bin Talib's ch a h Gold Mint 13 3-3-4
Mr Ali Bin Talib's ch a h Herricul 14 0
Mr M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Vedas 14 0
Mr M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Nazar 14 0
Mr M Goculdass and A Nanji's b a h Happ 13 3 1-4
Mr A M Bishare's b a h Wach 14
Mr Adel's b a h Dumra 13 3 1-2
Mr Artin A Essayee's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1-2
Mr Alix A Essayee's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 13 3 1-2
Mr S N Mahomed's ch a h Caravan 13 3
Mr L K Kapacha's b a h Settler 13 1 1-2
Mr L K Kapacha's g a h Darby 13 2 1-2
Mr D Ranchordass' g a h Ashroff 14
Mr D Ranchordass' g a h Meerjan 13 3 3-4
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Amood 13 3
Mr Rice's ch a h Court Martial 14 0

The Sydney Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr R R S' bl aus g Comeback 14 2
Mr R R S' ch aus m Lady Nannie by Ajreman-Nanni 14 1
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Encourage 14 1 1-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's bl aus m Gunmetal 14 1 3-4
Mr Artin A Essayee's br aus g Koko 14 2

Race declared void.

CECIL GRAY,
Bombay, 30th December. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

CALCUTTA DOG SHOW.

Second Championship Prizes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

The second Championship Dog Show held by the Calcutta Kennel Club was opened to-day, the judging being entrusted in the competent hands of Mr. Lionel Jacob and Dr. Martin, while Messrs. Andsley and Logan were responsible for all the excellent arrangements of the Show.

There were over two hundred entries, many coming from remote parts of India. The terrier classes were up to a very high standard and so were Cocker Spaniels. The king of the show was Mr. Charles Harding's St. Bernard Pirate, who was awarded the prize for the best dog of the Show and is really a noble animal.

The Show has been a great success.

ST. BERNARDS.—Harding's Pirate Variety, over 25lbs—Bradley Birt's Collie Merry Eyes 1 and Miss Oliver's old English sheep-dog Dandy 2.

GORDON DEERHOUND.—Silwood 1 and Corrib 2.

GREYHOUNDS, Open.—Mrs Pilgrim's Black Prince 1, Kerr Sandford's Sheila 2 and Kerr Sandford's Brenda 3.

Very highly commended—Col William Dawson's Rock Maid; Mrs Cuthbert Edward's Skeltonian Beat All; Lyon's Sher Thell.

GREYHOUNDS, Limit—Mrs Pilgrim's Black Prince; Kerr Sandford's Sheila; Kerr Sandford's Brenda.

GREYHOUNDS, Novice—Ariff's Spring 1, Cuthbert Edward's Fest June 2.

GREYHOUNDS, Puppy—Park's Nellie 1.

KANGAROO HOUNDS.—Paris' Bob 1, Paris' Pat 2 and Lebach's Loyal 3.

KANGAROO AND RAMPORE, Puppy—Rajah Naldanga's Olga 1 and Ariff's Hero 2.

RETRIEVERS—Open.—Mr Antram's Bruce Brow 1 and Miss Acton Straw's Blucher 2.

RETRIEVERS, Puppy—Antram's Blossom 1 and Acton Straw's Blucher 2.

DALMATIANS.—Flewry's Dash 1 and Mrs Mitchell's Spot 2.

POODLES.—Marcus' Kochs 1 and Lafayette 2.

BULL DOGS—Mrs Ward Roper's Sully 1 and Sullivan's Home Rule 2.

BULL DOGS, Puppy—Sullivan's Home Rule 1, Mrs Ward Roper's Lord Valentine Stone 2 and Mrs Ward Roper's Lady Eileen Stone 3.

WHIPPETS Open—Kerr Sandford's Sporting Life 1; Messrs Lyon and Cotes' Le Chacal 1, Kerr Sandford's Lady's Maid 2 and Thomas Canvan's White Lady 3.

WHIPPETS, Limit—Kerr Sandford's Sporting Life 1; Messrs Lyon and Cotes' Le Chacal 1, Kerr Sandford's Lady's Maid 2, and Thomas Canvan's White Lady 3.

WHIPPETS, Puppy—Messrs Lyon and Cotes' Le Chacal 1, Thomas Canvan Trissant 2, and Messrs Lyon and Cotes' Le Cabri 3.

COCKER SPANIELS, Dogs—Open.—Col William Dawson's Rock St Wulfram 1 and Micholl's Samana Paddy 2.

COCKER SPANIELS, Bitches—Open.—Col William Dawson's Rock Gipsy 1, Col William Dawson's Rock Heiress 2.

COCKER SPANIELS, Limit.—Col William Dawson's Rock St Wulfram 1, Micholl's Samana Paddy 2, and Colonel William Dawson's Rock Gipsy 3.

COCKER SPANIEL, Puppy.—Colonel William Dawson's Rock Heir 1.

DACHSHUN

BY THE WAY.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

King Gustaf will hear country clergymen and their curates solemnly laying down the law to him when he visits the churches lying off, the beaten track. That was the case when the late King came to the throne. They are the frankest people, these Swedes. A number of them were discussing Republicanism one day, and a stalwart, grey-bearded stranger, who was an auditor, smiled in obvious disagreement. One of the disputants challenged him. "Perhaps, sir, you would be good enough to favour us with your views in favour of monarchical government?" he said. "Oh, I have the most excellent reasons," was the reply. "The first and foremost among them is that I am the King of Sweden." He loved is people sincerely, but he knew them thoroughly. "They want a sovereign," he told a British statesman. "They want a sovereign, but they want a sovereign for sixpence."

A TRUE PHILANTHROPIST.

Our friend the Mikado is credited with the desire "to make each prisoner pent unwillingly represent a source of innocent merriment." And that is just what a country policeman did with a couple of hi-prisoners in a crowded "smoker" on Saturday. A large handkerchief was spread to hide the fact that the two were manacled together. One of the men did his best to avert suspicion as to his condition by turning as far from his companion as possible. The other was a cheerier rascal. With his one free hand he effected a serpentine tour of his pockets, and produced, first a piece of soap, with a mosaic design in tea and tobacco-dust, and the other debris of a tramp's coat-pocket; and, last, a pipe and a very soapy piece of plug tobacco. By sheer legerdemain he managed to shred a fill of tobacco into the pipe, held between his knees. Alas, he had no matches. He looked appealingly at the other passengers, but all save one manifested a frantic interest in the landscape. The one Samaritan furnished a light, and when the pipe would not draw, hopped out at the first stopping-place, bought a pipe-prod, and sent that wretched soul on his way to prison puffing and rejoicing. Other blessings than a prisoner's are reserved for such an act of mercy, though what such reward shall be, only the books of the recording angel may declare.

RAFFLES ON TOUR.

If a young man with a motor-car should call at your house, and ask for the loan of a coat and a wrap or so, you are requested by the police to put that young gentleman upon the floor, sit on his head, and there remain what time the nearest police station can be rung up. Should the young man ask not for wraps, but for money, the same course should be followed, but two people should if possible, do the sitting, to make certainty doubly sure. For this gentleman is Raffles on tour. Whose is the car nobody yet knows; whether it is his own or one that he has stolen, or whether he takes advantage of the absence of his employer, has yet to be determined. He is a fellow of twenty or so, fair, with good address. Pulling up at a good house, he walks up, says that the people in the car are feeling cold, and would be glad of a wrap or two which they will return by post at the end of the day. That works all right. The other ruse is to report that he has come without money; that an accident has befallen his car, which needs repairs for which he cannot pay; a loan will be made good immediately he reaches home. The names of half-a-dozen victims have already been communicated to the police, who are anxious to meet the gentleman himself.

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

The enterprise which various publishers have displayed in re-illustrating "Alice in Wonderland" makes one wonder whether they could not do something, by arrangement with the author, for the second volume of "Nights with Uncle Remus." The first volume is superbly illustrated; the pictures of Brer Rabbit and his family are a perpetual joy to youthful readers and to their seniors. The second volume, however, has only a few cuts, and those very poor. That second volume ought to be illustrated by Sir Francis Carruthers Gould. If the children of this generation had half the enterprise with which they are credited, they would prepare a monster petition to the publishers, praying them to induce that genius to give them this book for next Christmas. It is the paramount need of the age, and Sir Francis is possibly the only man in the world who could supply it.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING.

Of Sir David Dale, to whom it is proposed to erect a memorial, there is an interesting story in one of the Grant-Duff diaries. Sir David was one of a number of Englishmen who attended a conference in Berlin during 1830, and was invited with them to dine with Bismarck. As they rose to adjourn to the drawing-room a servant approached the Chancellor, who left them and did not return. Time passed, and still Bismarck did not reappear. Ought they not to take their departure? they asked Count Herbert. "I will ask my father, and let you know," he replied. Again there was a considerable delay. Then the Count, returning, said, "If you will come with me you will pass through the room in which my father is, and will be able to take leave of him." Following Count Herbert, they were led through a room in which they found Bismarck with two officers in uniform. Some time later Dale met Herbert Bismarck in London. "It was an interesting evening for our family, that on which you dined with us," he said, "the evening of my father's dismissal." The two officers whom the Englishmen had seen with the Prince were the royal A. D. Cs., come to inquire why the Prince had not forwarded to his Sovereign the resignation which he had promised!

HISTORY'S MELODRAMA.

The old King strenuously opposed the election. But these Scandinavians have a method of getting their way, whether a king will or no. Norway, in making King Haakon its sovereign, has but followed the old tradition. And Charles XIII., if he did not like Bernadotte, lived to recognise that the man had supreme genius for kingship and to see Sweden become an important monarchy under the powerful guidance of this man whom he was compelled to adopt as son. But the Queen neither forgot nor forgave the success of the man she hated. She would not recognise him nor have him near her—a fact upon which his friends congratulated Bernadotte, saying that, were he admitted to her presence, it would be only that she might find a way of killing him. At last she appeared to relent, and invited him to a banquet. He was delighted, but as he was about to enter the palace a stranger thrust into his hand a paper which bore the words, "If she offers you food or drink, as you value your life, refuse it." The Queen was as gracious as queen could be, and he ate his dinner, regardless of the warning. After the meal, however, coffee was brought to him on a salver of gold, and with exquisite grace the Queen handed it to him. Bernadotte was about to drink it when the warning flashed upon his mind. He hesitated. "Apres vous, Madame," he said, returning it to her. She turned deadly pale, but she looked him full in the face—and drank it. Next morning she was dead.

OF HE AND SHE.

An epigram was written by Sir Walter Besant after Mr. Andrew Lang had published "He" as a playful parody on the "She" of his friend and future collaborator, Mr. Rider Haggard:

In lonely slumber lay the earliest He,
While from his rib was framed a lesser She.
Lo! now the miracle reversed we see:
From She unconscious springs a lesser He.
Of He and She doubts fall on me and thee.
How if the old tale with the new agree?
How if 'twas that slumbered, and that He
Was from the first a parody of She?

—"Punch's Monthly."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain; relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TRIUMPH OF THE SASH.

We are just now entering on a season of elaborate sashes, writes our lady correspondent in Paris, which, so far as materials go, will closely resemble the shoulder scarfs which have been, and still are, so fashionable, and everything is to be done to display the lines of the figure. Dresses are to be skin-tight, bodies are to be tight, and sleeves are to be tight. Happily with all this tightness we shall be permitted to wear, over the skin-tight robes, flowing coats and tunics of transparent materials. The new sashes are being made of supple satin to accompany day dresses, of crepe de Chine and chiffon for evening wear, and for tea gowns of embroidered filet, tulle in set with fine lace, and many other costly stuffs. And then those sashes are divided into several classes. There is the "Fatma" sash, which is passed over the hips, drawn very tight, and knotted in front—the ends being fringed and permitted to fall low over the skirt. This sash is already a good deal worn in supple satin, with tailor-made gowns of fine cloth, and it is really effective when accompanied by a three-quarter-length coat with rounded, open fronts. Then there is the sash which is passed round the waist in front, crossed at the back, and knotted at the side, the ends in this case also being fringed and allowed to hang loose. The great difference between these two sashes lies in the manner in which they are worn; the "Fatma" demands a princess or corslet skirt, as it does not touch the waist line, and as its whole effect would be destroyed if an ordinary waistband were introduced. On the other hand, the second sash circles the waist, and for this reason it is absolutely necessary that it should be made of the softest possible materials, otherwise the lines of the waist would be completely destroyed. Sashes and tunics may be regarded as the leading novelties of the season and we shall see both very much worn at Nice and Monte Carlo when the Riviera season gets into full swing.

NEW TUNIC LINES.

The new coats and skirts of the season are both smart and elaborate, and there is a decided tendency towards tunic and draped lines. This draped or tunic skirt must be handled skilfully if it is to be successful, and the wearer must be taken into serious consideration in the planning of such a skirt. The new tunic, fits closely around the hips, and falls, like the marvellously cut plain skirts, in graceful widening folds well down toward the floor, and only near the hem of the very long sweeping skirt asserts its separate identity. The underskirt is in most cases of contrasting material, but of the same colour as the tunic, so that a monotone colouring prevails from the waist line to the hem, and if the colouring is carefully chosen even a short woman may successfully wear a skirt of this type. For some wearers the tunic with long front points reaching almost to the hem of the underskirt, and sloping sharply upward to the centre of the back, or the tunic shortest at the sides and long front and back, is preferable, but there are many pretty designs, square front and back, reaching almost to the ground, and slashed up the sides nearly to the hips, of even to the waistband.

THE ENGLISH HOUSE-WIFE.

Constance Countess De La Warr has made an interesting selection of quaint receipts from an old volume published in 1653 and dedicated to the Marchioness of Exeter of that day, and the result is now published by the Grosvenor Library. Lady De La Warr has retained the quaint phrasing of the original English in the "English House-wife," and the little book is a delightful reminder of the peaceful home life, the old-time gardens and still-rooms of the days when housewives of all degrees still excelled in the domestic arts. Perfect skill and knowledge of cookery, the "English House-wife" asserts is the first and most principal of the outward and active knowledges which belong unto our English house-wife, and a knowledge of herbs is the first step to the desired end. Jam made from rose petals was hailed as a novelty a season or two ago, but among the receipts rescued from oblivion by Lady De La Warr is one for a conserve of flowers such as roses, violets, or gilliflowers:—"To make conserve of flowers, as roses, violets, gilliflowers, and such like, you shall take the flowers from the stalks and with a paire of sheeres, cut away the white ends at the roots thereof, and then put them in a stone morter, or wooden brake, and there crush, or beat them, till they become of a soft substance; and then to every pound thereof, take a pound of fine refined sugar, well searst, and beat it all together, till it come to one intire substance, and keep it in pots for your use upon occasion shall serve. Elaborate directions, all in the old English phraseology are given for the preparation of various baked meats, such as warden pie, marrow-bone pie, chine of beef, etc. Lady De La Warr's book is a quaint and pleasing little volume, and will be interesting to the student as well as the housewife.

THE calculation of the "Bankers' Magazine" shows that from the 19th October to the 20th November, the Stock Exchange value of 387 representative securities declined over £49,000,000. The feature of the month was the further fall of £21,000,000 in American railroad shares. Canadian railroad securities show quite as great a proportionate decline, and the severity of the American crisis made itself felt in the price of the best gold bonds. As a result of the settlement of the labour dispute twenty-six British railway stocks show an appreciation of £11,000,000.

SECRET SKIN TORTURES.

USE ZAM-BUK, THE QUICK AND SURE REMEDY.

A great many officers, soldiers and others suffer secretly from some form of skin trouble. It may be in the form of scruf in the head or small rashes on the arm, the back, or other parts of the body. The sufferer should at once apply Zam-Buk, whose soothing, healing and antiseptic qualities are to be found in no ordinary ointment or cheap salve, and whose action is quick and sure, subduing pain and inflammation, destroying disease germs and healing in a perfectly natural manner.

Mr. Alfred H. Lillierapp, of 97, Chewton Road, Pretoria Avenue, Walthamstow, N. England writes:—"For eight weeks I was suffering with an eruption of my back which came in the form of headless pimples, and spread until my back was completely covered, accompanied by intense irritation, which prevented me from sleeping. I tried several salves and emollients, but found no relief. My back became so bad that I had to have my hands bound up at night, to prevent scratching myself. I consulted a doctor, who said that my back was the worst he had seen. He gave me medicine and lotion, but they seemed to irritate all the more. In fact, I became quite anxious about it. One evening I sent for a sample of Zam-Buk. My wife used it according to the directions you sent, and I found such a difference that I decided to give Zam-Buk a further trial. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you, as my back is now as smooth as I could wish it to be. It is marvellous what Zam-Buk has done for me in so short a time. I have strongly recommended Zam-Buk to several of my friends, and shall continue to do so."

Zam-Buk is essentially a pure herbal balm, and contains no animal fats or mineral irritants. It is invaluable for cuts, bruises, eczema, itch, Delhi sores, ringworm, sores, scalp, prickly heat, bad legs, ulcers, abscesses, piles, boils, pimples, rashes, poisoned or festering wounds, insect stings and bites, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other diseased, injured, or irritated conditions of the skin and tissues. Price Re. 1 per pot or Rs. 2-4 for large family size, or Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 post free from the Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

FREE SAMPLE POT.

To obtain a dainty free sample pot of Zam-Buk send one anna stamp (for postage) to the Zam-Buk Co., 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 31st December, 1907.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE PORTSMOUTH COMMAND.

An interesting feature of the flag appointments which the Admiralty have announced is that when Admiral Sir A. D. Fanshawe goes from the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, to the Portsmouth command, there will be a recurrence of the sequence of events in the career of his late father, Admiral Sir Edward Fanshawe. This distinguished officer was appointed to Greenwich in 1876, and on completing two years' service there he went to Portsmouth as Commander-in-Chief. This course of procedure is about to be again followed, and the naval service generally will congratulate Sir Arthur Fanshawe on having been given the command of what is still regarded as "the blue ribband" of the Royal Navy, notwithstanding the growing importance of Devonport, now that its docking and basin resources are more extensive than those connected with the southern port.

OTHER FLAG APPOINTMENTS.

As regards the other flag changes, there seems to have been a reshuffling of the cards, since the appointments are mostly in the nature of surprises. For instance, it was fully expected in the best-informed circles that an officer from among those on half-pay would have been selected to succeed Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont at Devonport. Moreover, as there are three flag officers regularly employed at that port, and the superintendent of the dockyards holds Vice-Admiral's rank, it was believed that an officer of the senior grade, would have been selected as Commander-in-Chief. As it is, the appointment has been given to Vice-Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes, who is not likely to have attained full flag rank by next March, when the vacancy at Devonport occures. Until such time, therefore, as Sir Wilmot Fawkes gets his next step, he will hold the appointment at Devonport with the acting rank of Admiral, which is a convenient but by no means satisfactory method of overcoming difficulties arising out of the two senior flag officers at the port each holding vice rank. It is expected that Admiral Fawkes, in his new appointment, will retain the services of Flag Lieutenant Henry Willoughby and Mr. Granville Miller, Secretary who have been with him on the Australia station. The Navy will welcome the return to employment of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, and the command of the China Squadron, which Admiral Sir Arthur Moore has brought to a high standard of all-round efficiency, will provide scope for the administrative abilities, associated with unfailing zeal, which Sir Hedworth Lambton brought to bear as second-in-command of the China station, and afterwards as rear-admiral of the Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean.

PROPER PRECAUTIONS.

The series of accidents, many of them unfortunately with a long death roll, which have recently occurred in the turrets, casemates and magazines of the world's warships, are leading to greater precautions being taken to prevent such disasters in future. The explosions have generally been caused by the undue, or too early exposure, of the charges near the breech of the guns; thus causing the cordite to become involved with the back flame when the breech block was withdrawn, and a current of air drove the flame in the bore of the weapon to the rear. The outcome of the explosion thus caused in one instance nearly resulted in a subsequent magazine explosion, as the burning powder fell down the ammunition trunk into the handing rooms below. Our own turret system largely precludes this latter danger; but the admiralty have now issued instructions forbidding the accumulation of gun-charges in any position where they could be ignited by back flame, or explosions caused by back flame, such as in turrets for the 9. 2in. and 7. 5in. guns, or in the casemates where the 6in. weapons are mounted. The "waiting" positions at the larger guns are well protected, but no charges are to be stacked outside of these positions. The precautions should be sufficient to considerably lessen the danger of explosion from back flame.

THE ZANZIBAR INCIDENT.

Following the damaging incident at Kingston, Jamaica, the mutiny at the palace at Zanzibar and its sequel, and the calling in of a German warship to quell it should set those people thinking who have applauded Sir John Fisher's withdrawal of so many of our police duty warships from foreign stations. It is all very well to talk about large armoured cruiser squadrons showing the flag as fit representatives of our modern Navy and the might of Britain all quarters of the globe, but this policy has not been carried out to a degree likely to make amends for the removal of those patrol ships which previously showed the omnipresence of our first line of offence. Such places as Zanzibar and Kingston are not being visited by large cruiser squadrons, and very rarely by single ships, as compared with the pre-scrapping period. It has always been our proud boast that Britain gave but never needed naval assistance in the oversea corners of the earth, yet since our patrol ships have been withdrawn two instances have occurred in rapid succession where we have been the persons placed under an obligation. The Government have promised attention to this matter, but the only result so far is the dispatch of the "Scylla" to Argentina after which she will proceed to the West Indies to relieve a cruiser of her class already there. This will be but little gain in a big matter.

THE "NATION" AND THE WOODS CASE.

The unfortunate case of Lieut. Woods has caused some adverse remarks to be made in sundry places upon what one writer styles the "mentality" of the Brigade of Guards. The Army Council has ruled that the unfavourable reports had nothing to do with the studious character of the officer in question; but the "nation," writing before the decision of the court of inquiry had been made public, asserted that the moral of the case was quite clearly that an officer, however studious and zealous, could not hope to have a smooth and prosperous career unless he joined in what was called "the life of the regiment," and this "life" was interpreted by the "Nation" to mean its amusements and not its serious duties. To this we would reply that all military experience goes to prove that unless the officers of a regiment or battalion can work together harmoniously, things will not go well with the force to which they belong. This it is possible to say in this particular case, while having the fullest sympathy with the officer adversely reported on. The "Nation" says that the upper classes who furnish officers to our regiments sincerely believe that a man with no taste for games, "who does not 'get on' in a rather idle and frivolous society, is a 'rotter' who must be 'ki-ked' and told to 'buck up'." We are thus bidden to believe that intelligence counts for little among the officers of his Majesty's Army who come from those classes.

A BUSY PROFESSION.

Now soldiers do not require to be told that this is a complete misrepresentation of the real facts of the case. The Army is not the career of idle pleasure seekers, but provides a very busy occupation and demands great intelligence and unremitting zeal from those who enter the commissioned ranks. It requires them to undergo arduous foreign service, and if need arise to sacrifice health and life in the cause of their country and therefore vigorous personal qualities are necessary in really capable officers. There is not the least reason, however, why a man who learns languages, spends his leave in making investigations, and otherwise applies himself to the serious side of his profession, should not also take part in those vigorous outdoor exercises in which character is formed and readiness and promptness in action are developed. Indeed, the best soldiers are those who combine the two qualities. We know these are extremes in both directions and that the mere student will never make a good soldier, while, on the other hand, a mere fighting man, without proper intellectual equipment, will not make the best soldier in modern conditions. The "Nation" says that there is a deep conviction, even among the relatively literate men in the Army, that fighting is a kind of sport. Our contemporary presents it, in the main, as a matter of scientific organisation and a highly technical mechanical art. The truth is that war partakes of both characters, and that if the sporting spirit be eliminated the British soldier will loose those qualities which have stood the country in good stead in every part of the world, and which have made our officers more than a match for the soldiers of other nations. It is therefore a grievous wrong to adduce the case of the Grenadier Guards in order to support any such notion as we have indicated.

A "DAILY NEWS" IDEA.

Recently, when the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily News" interviewed Mr. Haldane upon his Army scheme, and the prospect of financial retrenchment he asked the Secretary for War if he expected to save enough to provide Old-Age Pensions. Mr. Haldane not unnaturally smiled at so guileless a question, and said that his Majesty's forces could not be supposed to furnish the pensions alluded to. But Mr. Haldane was not to be drawn into any explicit statement. He remarked that there are and must be heavy drafts for troops in Egypt, India, and the Far East, but according to his view the system of colonial garrisons has had its day. Precisely what he meant by this we do not know. He seemed to endeavour to explain it by likening his plan of withdrawing troops from the Colonies to the consolidation of the Navy in large mobile fleets, and said that the time would come when the present South African garrison would be excessive. Those who have read our recent Notes are aware that a reduction is actually contemplated, and this at a time when the native trouble begins to loom larger. We cannot see that the naval and military concentrations are parallel, as Mr. Haldane stated. The naval concentration is to meet a specific and known danger in the waters of the North Sea, but how can we concentrate troops in a parallel manner, when there is a native danger in South Africa, Indian to defend, and trouble in Egypt to prepare for, we do not know. No doubt the Expeditionary Force, when it is thoroughly prepared, will be a valuable weapon to be used to any part of the world, but it has nothing to do with the necessary garrisons of our colonial possessions. Mr. Haldane, however hopes that the Colonies will still further provide for their own Home defence, evidently with the view of bringing home troops and so fear of further reducing the Regular Army.

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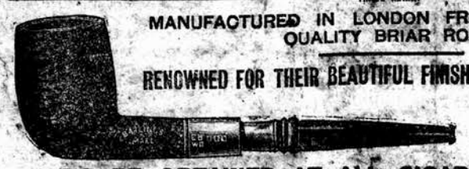

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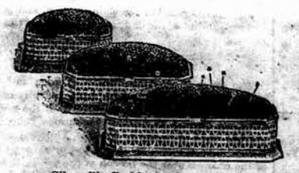

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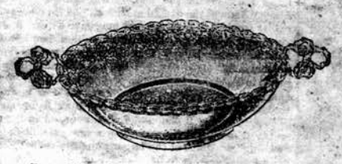

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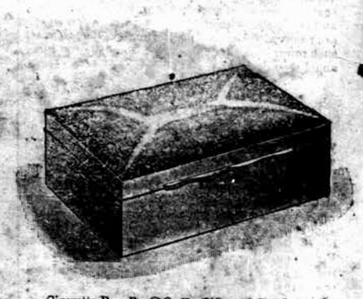

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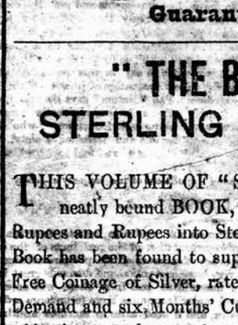

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